

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER, 1845.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER, 1845.

THE Trustees most cheerfully perform a duty imposed by the Legislature, which first established the State Lunatic Hospital, of annually submitting a Report of the affairs of the Institution to the Governor and Council, and through them to the Legislature, for the information of the people of the Commonwealth.

Accompanying this Report is that of the Treasurer of the Board, and the Report and Statistical tables of the Superintendent. The details exhibited by the statements of these gentlemen will be found highly satisfactory, and of deep interest.

The Trustees are thus precluded the necessity of adverting to many particulars, which otherwise they would deem it important to notice,—and will only speak generally of the condition of the Hospital.

Witnessing the evidences of the Christian Philanthropy with which Massachusetts is imbued, in the charities of her numerous voluntary associations, and the munificent donations of her individual citizens for the relief of suffering humanity, and the diffusion of light and life far and near, it was natural to expect that the representatives of such a constituency, actuated by a similar spirit of benevolence, would “devise liberal things” for the alleviation of human woe in its most appalling form, and among the dwellers within her own borders.

From such a people and from such a spirit originated the plan of the “State Lunatic Hospital;” and well has it realized the design of its founders. From relatively a small beginning, (possessing only accommodations for 113 patients,) by the generous munificence of the State,

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and the enlightened liberality of individuals, it has increased with the increasing wants of the community.

During the year, the attendance of the Trustees has been regular, the monthly visits and examinations of the Hospital punctual and thorough. The records faithfully exhibit the condition of the Institution during the several months, and this has been such as uniformly to command their warmest approbation.

To the gentlemen of the Board residing in the town of Worcester, more arduous duties have been assigned on account of their location, all of which have been most cheerfully performed.

A revision of the By-laws has been made for the better organization of the Hospital, adapted to its present enlarged state, distinctly defining the duties of every officer and individual in the employment of the Institution.

The financial affairs of the Hospital are set forth in the detailed report of the Treasurer. Its resources are from the patients, from the products of the farm, and of mechanical labor.

The current expenses of the past year are greater in proportion to the receipts than they will be hereafter; a considerable outlay being required for the enlargement of the Hospital, and the necessary preparations for a larger number of patients, previous to their reception. The ordinary charge for each patient has been \$2 25 per week. This sum is considered reasonable, and is believed to be generally satisfactory. The Trustees flatter themselves that by economical management the ordinary expenses of the Hospital can be met with its present resources,—and that no appropriations by the government for current expenses will be necessary in future.

The well managed finances of the Institution are the best eulogium on the faithfulness and integrity of our Treasurer, the Hon. Alfred D. Foster.

To present a concise view of the results that have attended the operations of the Hospital thus far, particularly for the last year, we introduce the following summary from data furnished by the records:—

Number of patients admitted since the foundation of the Hospital, thirteen years, is	2306
Number discharged is	1946
“ now in the Hospital, is	360
Recovered of all cases,	1038
Number of patients admitted the past year,	293

Number of patients discharged at the Hospital,	196
Average number in the Hospital,	316
Number now in the Hospital,	360

Whole number of Officers and Attendants connected with the Hospital, including the Superintendent, two Assistant Physicians, Chaplain, Steward, Matron, Supervisors and Assistants, is 75.

Making the whole number of persons in the establishment, 435.

During the past year, the trustees have seen, with great pleasure, the completion of the new buildings designed for the accommodation of an increased number of patients, and the other improvements,—which are commodious and economical. Accommodations for near four hundred patients are now provided by the additions which have been made from the Johonnot fund.

The Bakery and the Laundry, two separate buildings constructed on the most approved modern plans, have succeeded to our entire satisfaction. The same amount of labor in these departments is now performed by a less number of persons, and while the expense is thus diminished the work is better done.

The abundant supply of pure water, brought in iron pipes from an elevation which allows of its distribution to every part of the establishment, is invaluable.

The farm is an indispensable appendage. Its high cultivation and superior stock afford the best evidence of its good management, and it is altogether such as the practical farmer would be gratified to inspect. The grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented; and the gardens, besides furnishing an abundant supply of vegetables, subserve the higher end of affording to the inmates pleasant recreation, and contribute not a little to their restoration to health.

The enlargement of the farm, by the purchase of adjoining lands, has been made on very advantageous terms. This measure was rendered indispensable by the enlargement of the Hospital, and preserves a desirable and useful symmetry between the two. The number of acres in the farm is now 75, and additional lands are engaged by the trustees at a very reasonable rate.

The State Lunatic Hospital has been styled "a model institution," and it is only by adopting improvements, which careful observation and practical experience have suggested, that it has attained this distinguished excellence. One thing more is now most imperiously demanded to perfect the noble design of this heavenly charity. We refer to the erection of a building separate, and at some little distance from the

action are almost unlimited ; where enterprise is stimulated by the bright promises of success ; where novelty and experiments, and wild speculation dazzle the imagination and bewilder the judgment, what other results can we expect from the extravagance and ultraism of the day, than numerous aberrations of mind ? They will occur and must be provided for by a wise and humane government.

And yet we may confidently look forward to a more advanced state of improvement, when the evils now attendant on progress will rapidly diminish—when body and mind shall be subjected to law, which, while they impart vigor and energy, will preserve a healthful and harmonious condition of both.

The State Lunatic Hospital of Massachusetts, the offspring of a benevolence most honorable to her citizens, has already proved an incalculable blessing to the State. In the distribution of its benefits, the preference has always been given to her unfortunate and friendless poor. Nor have the advantages of the Hospital been confined to the State. The praiseworthy example here set, has exerted an influence over the whole country. Since the establishment of this Asylum, which was one of the earliest in the United States, similar institutions have sprung up in about twenty other States—and soon there will be no State where provision is not made for this unfortunate class. And, to the honor of Massachusetts be it said, that to her Hospital other States have looked as the “Model Institution.”

In conclusion, the Trustees would gratefully recognize the kind Providence that directed the attention of the Guardians of the State to the relief of a class of their fellow citizens and fellow men, deprived of the exercise of those higher faculties which distinguish man from the lower orders of creation, and suffering under the heaviest curse to which our fallen nature is subject. Through the goodness of the same Providence, the measures adopted have been crowned with the most gratifying success. The victims of insanity have been transferred from the abodes of filth and wretchedness to those of cleanliness and comfort—from chains and dungeons to liberty and the pleasant light of day—the broken links in the family circle have been reünited—the effaced likeness, and the marred image of the Creator restored, and joy and gladness have been carried to the hearts of thousands of our fellow citizens.

In these results the Trustees have found the highest reward of their own labor, and are more than repaid for all the sacrifice of time which the duties of their office have required.

We ask for the Institution the fostering care of the government, and commend it to the enduring blessing of Heaven.

H. H. CHILDS,
JOSEPH SARGENT,
S. C. PHILLIPS,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
JESSE MURDOCK.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency GEORGE N. BRIGGS, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully presents his Thirteenth Annual Report:

The Treasurer charges himself from December 1, 1844, to November 30, 1845, inclusive, as follows;

For cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1844, balance of ac-

count, - - - - - \$2992 83

For receipts from the State Treasury for State

Pauper Lunatics, and from cities, towns, and
individuals, - - - - - 31,885 83

For credits on bills for sundry articles sold, &c., 622 42

For amount overdrawn at the Worcester Bank,
carried to next account, .. - - - 8387 57

—————\$43,888 65

He credits himself as follows:

For payments for improvements and repairs,

including \$1047 81, paid for land, - - \$3255 68

For payments for salaries, wages and labor, - 10,549 97

" " " clothing, linen, &c., - 2332 70

" " " furniture and bedding, - 1921 36

" " " fuel and lights, - - - 6098 28

" " " provisions and groceries, - 17,132 21

" " " medical supplies, - - - 579 24

" " " hay, \$263 79, straw, \$160 25, 424 04

" " " miscellaneous, - - - 1595 17

—————\$43,888 65

The item fuel and lights includes—

Wood, 954 cords, 7 feet 2 inches, - - - \$4292 35

Charcoal, 2617 bushels, - - - - - 235 48

Anthracite, 121 tons, 1275 lbs., - - - - - 947 34

Wick, - - - - - - - - - 6 79

Oil, 659 gallons, - - - - - - - - - 616 32

—————\$6098 28

The Treasurer supposes the Institution to be now supplied with the officers and attendants thought by the Trustees and Superintendent necessary since the enlargement, and he exhibits a tabular statement, such as was given in his reports from the second to the tenth inclusive, but which was omitted in the two last reports, because thought by him to be unnecessary.

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The payments for Salaries, Wages and Labor, are distributed as in the following Table. The Gratuities mentioned are given by authority of the Trustees, as a bounty upon fidelity and long service. The Table embraces the names of all who, within the year, were regularly employed in the Hospital and paid by the Treasurer, but not of those whose salaries are paid directly from the State Treasury. Those not in the employ of the Institution on the first of December are so designated, and are marked with an asterisk.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AM'T PAID.	REMARKS.
* John E. Buckman, -	-	-	\$17 23	Not now employed.
* George H. Holbrook, -	-	Board and \$14 00 per month,	140 74	\$8 gratuity. Not now empl.
* William H. Blackmer, -	-	" " 14 00 per month,	177 75	\$8 gratuity. Not now empl.
* Frederick Whitney, -	-	" " 15 00 per month,	154 92	Not now empl.
* Sylvester Richmond, -	-	" " 14 00 per month,	93 01	Not now empl.
* George S. Lombard, -	-	" " 14 00 per month,	42 00	Not now empl.
* Josiah Hayward, -	-	" " 14 00 per month,		Not now empl.
* Mrs Hayward, -	{ Supervisor,	{ " 350 00 per year,	141 50	\$8 gratuity. } \$5 gratuity. } Not now empl.
* Mary Hale, -	-	" " 2 00 per week,	37 71	Not now empl.
* Margaret Dailey, -	-	" " 2 00 per week,	37 71	Not now empl.
* Martha Crocker, -	-	" " 2 00 per week,	92 13	\$5 gratuity. Not now empl.
* Eliza Muzzy, -	-	" " 1 75 per week,	24 63	Not now empl.
* Betsey W. Whiting, -	-	" " 1 50 per week,	11 67	Not now empl.
* William Conkey, -	{ Attendants,	{ " 15 00 per month,	33 00	Not now empl.
* Mrs Conkey, -	-	" " 2 00 per week,		Not now empl.
David Hitchcock, -	{ Shoemaker,	{ " 350 00 per year,	350 90	\$8 gratuity.
Mrs Hitchcock, -	{ Housekeeper in bak'ry,	{ " 350 00 per year,	350 90	\$5 gratuity.
Hollis Chaffin, -	{ Overseers of Wing.	{ " 350 00 per year,	347 16	\$8 gratuity. } \$5 gratuity.
Mrs Chaffin, -				

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Horatio N. Welch,	-	Overseers of Wing.	\$345 80	\$8 gratuity.
Mrs Welch, -	-	Overseers of Wing.	332 52	\$5 gratuity.
John A. Wheelock,	-	Overseers of Wing.	332 52	\$8 gratuity.
Mrs Wheelock,	-	Overseers of Wing.	232 34	\$5 gratuity.
Mark B. Knowlton,	-	Overseers of Wing.	232 34	\$8 gratuity.
Mrs Knowlton,	-	Supervisors, and son, Errand boy, -	412 68	\$5 gratuity.
John T. Mirick,	-	Overseers of Laundry,	347 62	\$8 gratuity.
Mrs Mirick,	-	Overseers of Laundry,	347 62	\$5 gratuity.
And son,	-	In Centre Kitchen,	393 44	
Lyman Bugbee,	-	Carpenter, -	185 00	
Mrs Bugbee,	-	Baker, -	205 22	
Amasa Knowlton,	-	Farmer, -	110 85	
Mrs Knowlton,	-	Farmer, -	174 54	\$8 gratuity.
Two daughters,	-	Tailoress, -	102 71	\$5 gratuity.
Amos Wood, -	-	Tailoress, -	102 13	\$5 gratuity.
Edwin W. Nye,	-	Dress Maker, -	104 71	\$5 gratuity.
*Jaalam Gates,	-	Coachman, -	190 25	\$16 gratuity;—one gratuity belongs to the year before.
Orison Thomas,	-	Watchman, -	172 02	\$8 gratuity.
Clarissa Chaffin,	-	Washer and Ironer, -	85 00	\$5 gratuity.
Achsah B. Clark,	-	Washer, -	64 29	
Isabella P. Hooker,	-	Washer, -	37 12	
Samuel Preston,	-	Ironer, -	81 74	
Charles F. Conant,	-	Ironer, -	107 29	
Catherine Raynes, -	-			
Eliza A. Parratt, -	-			
Rosella A. Thatcher,	-			
Elizabeth Rogers, -	-			
Laura A. Converse,	-			

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TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AM'T PAID.	REMARKS.
Lucy Ann Chapman,	Pastry Cook,	Board and \$2 50 per week,	\$126 43	\$5 gratuity.
Esther S. Blackmer,	Chamber Girl,	" 1 50 per week,	82 56	\$5 gratuity.
Elizabeth C. Thomas,	Chamber Girl,	" 1 50 per week,	82 12	\$5 gratuity.
Caroline A. Knowlton,	Table Girl,	" 1 75 per week,	64 25	
James B. Billings,	Attendants,	" 15 00 per month,		
Mrs Billings,		" 2 00 per week,	153 00	
Edmund Nichols,	Attendants,	" 14 00 per month,		
Mrs Nichols,		" 2 00 per week,	236 99	
Lovander W. Conant,	Attendants,	" 14 00 per month,		
Mrs Conant,		" 2 00 per week,	199 12	
Zadock Goldthwait,	Attendants,	" 14 00 per month,		
Mrs Goldthwait,		" 2 00 per week,	195 78	
Harriet Hooker,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,		
Melinda Hooker,		" 2 00 per week,	103 29	\$5 gratuity.
Louisa Hayward,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,	102 42	\$5 gratuity.
Oral B. Bruce,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,	100 13	\$5 gratuity.
Harriet C. Hamlin,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,	75 26	
Eunice Howe,		" 2 00 per week,	108 53	\$5 gratuity.
		" 2 00 per week,	98 71	\$5 gratuity.
Lucy B. Waters,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,	130 28	\$10 gratuity. One year's wages and one gratuity belong to the year before.
Agnes Johnston,	Attendant,	" 2 00 per week,	104 42	\$5 gratuity.

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Mary Ann Johnston,	-	Attendant, -	Board and \$2 00 per week,	\$102 56	\$5 gratuity.
Eliza E. Morse,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	102 76	\$5 gratuity.
Sophia N. Fay,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	96 14	\$5 gratuity.
Hannah Baker,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	102 45	\$5 gratuity.
Mary Kelley,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	54 87	
Martha Fountain,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	48 58	
Zoa S. Hamlin,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	35 71	
Benjamin F. Stow,	-	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per month,	183 00	\$8 gratuity.
Lozano C. Knowlton,	-	Attendant, -	" " 15 60 per month,	138 16	
John Heywood,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	179 62	
Ephraim C. Chamberlain,	-	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,	120 84	
Henry S. Snow,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	71 84	
Willard B. Parks,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	83 08	
Junia S. Evans,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	42 46	
John A. Bruce,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	11 70	
John Gates,	-	Attendant, -	" " 14 00 per month,	14 00	
George Allen, -	-	Chaplain, -	{ Board, fuel, furnished apartment, and \$600 per ann.	682 00	{ Of this, \$82 belongs to the year before.
Rufus Woodward, -	-	Assistant Physician,	{ Board, fuel, furnished apartment, and \$500 per ann.	353 00	
Henry Woodward, -	-	Clerk, -	{ Brd. and \$100 per ann., and additional for extra labor.	105 27	
Alfred Dwight Foster,	-			\$9980 66	
Labor by those not regularly employed, -	-			250 00	
Amount of Salaries, Wages and Labor,				319 31	
				\$10,549 97	

Provisions and Groceries include

Fruits, &c.,	-	-	-	-	\$1409 84
Salt, spices and small groceries,	-	-	-	-	232 90
Soap,	-	-	-	-	571 58
Eggs,	-	-	1050 1-2 dozen,	-	154 67
Cheese,	-	-	9786 1-2 lbs.	-	767 05
Butter,	-	-	17,142 1-2 lbs.	-	2771 08
Milk,	-	-	40 cans,	-	42 93
Peas, dry and green,	-	-	-	-	48 61
Beans,	-	-	47 bushels 1 quart,	-	73 10
Shells,	-	-	30 lbs.	-	3 30
Tea,	-	-	1432 lbs.	-	386 52
Coffee,	-	-	2588 lbs.	-	185 57
Biscuit,	-	-	-	-	184 84
Brown Sugar,	-	19,811	1-2 lbs.	-	1443 91
White Sugar,	-	1351	lbs.	-	167 00
Molasses,	-	866	gallons,	-	295 26
Honey,	-	341	1-4 lbs.	-	36 94
Vinegar, 568 gallons ; cider, 3 bbls. and sundry bottles,	-	-	-	-	70 34
Rice,	-	2721	lbs.	-	101 76
Corn,	-	1051	bushels,	-	775 22
Oats,	-	98	bushels,	-	36 75
Rye,	-	492	bushels,	-	388 27
Barley,	-	5	bushels,	-	3 00
Flour,	-	333	barrels,	-	1819 00
Turnips,	-	31	bushels,	-	6 20
Potatoes, 2423 3-8 bushels, and 1-2 acre by the lot,	-	-	-	-	1031 11
Poultry,	-	1328	3-4 lbs.—4 doz. pigeons,	-	127 76
Fresh Fish,	-	-	-	-	92 82
Salt Fish,	-	5446	lbs.	-	153 76
Halibut,	-	100	lbs.	-	4 00
Mackerel,	-	3	barrels,	-	35 50
Oysters,	-	23	gallons	-	27 79
Salmon,	-	3	barrels 36 lbs.	-	46 40
Shad,	-	2	barrels,	-	16 00
Ham and dried beef,	1934	10-16	lbs., and smoking others,	192 09	
Mutton and lamb,	-	2483	lbs.	-	195 78

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Tripe,	-	-	191 1-2 lbs.	-	-	-	\$17 11
Beef,	-	-	37,092 1-2 lbs.	-	-	-	2286 72
Pork,	-	-	5740 lbs.	-	-	-	375 51
Veal,	-	-	5191 1-4 lbs.	-	-	-	342 79
Salt Pork,	-	-	1 barrel, 422 lbs.	-	-	-	50 76
Salt Beef,	-	-	961 3-4 lbs.	-	-	-	49 44
Tongue,	-	-	232 lbs.	-	-	-	24 00
Sausages,	-	-	901 lbs.	-	-	-	87 23
Amount of provisions and groceries,				-	-	\$17,132 21	

Miscellaneous includes

Cash advanced to patients and charged in their accounts, or paid to them when leaving the Hospital,	-	-	-	\$234 85
Expenses after elopers or for their return,	-	-	-	51 14
Funeral expenses,	-	-	-	128 00
Postage,	-	-	-	107 48
Expenses of Trustees' visits,	-	-	-	182 12
Filling ice cellar, 25 50 ; ice, 3 84,	-	-	-	29 34
Pasturing cattle,	-	-	-	31 09
Stationery, printing and periodicals,	-	-	-	118 34
Six visits of Steward to Boston to purchase supplies,	-	-	-	27 56
One pair of oxen, two horses, eight cows, one bull, one calf, one pig, and exchange of pigs,	-	-	-	602 50
Rent and care of room for Chaplain,	-	-	-	43 00
Sundries,	-	-	-	39 75
Amount of Miscellaneous,				\$1595 17

The preceding account shows a large balance against the Hospital on the first of December current. It is partly to be accounted for from the fact, that the increased number of patients were all to be supported in advance of any thing being paid for them, as the bills did not become due till the date to which the account is made up. Including the purchase of land, there has been much more than usual expended the past year, under the item "improvements and repairs." The expenses under this head need not be, and probably will not be, continued on this enlarged scale—at least that is the Treasurer's opinion. The aggregate of every other item must, on account of the enlargement of

the institution, be necessarily very much increased in future, compared with past years. Should the rigid economy with which the Institution has been formerly managed, prevail hereafter, the proportional expense will not be greater than it has formerly been. But the tendency in all institutions, which depend, in any measure, on the public treasury for support, is to increased liberality of expenditure. In the case of this Hospital for the insane, who here are, generally, of the poorer classes, it is reasonable and fair to presume, that every person who has any care in its management will remember it is not the public treasury, which bears the larger share of the expense, but the patients themselves, or those liable to support them. This certainly has been remembered, and it ought not to be forgotten.

Ever since its foundation, the Hospital has been aided in some form from the State Treasury. It is right that it should be so, as large numbers of State Pauper Lunatics have always been among its inmates. Provision by law now exists, whereby these patients are made chargeable to the Commonwealth, and the expenses of their support are paid from its Treasury. The amount thus received in 1845 was \$4,909 70, and more than \$7,000 is expected on a like account in 1846. It has heretofore seemed to the Treasurer that, with the appropriation for paying for State Pauper Lunatics, the Hospital need not require further aid from the Legislature. It is to be hoped he did not mis-judge; but the present condition of his accounts leads him to fear it may be otherwise.

A larger amount of bills for fuel than usual became due in November and December of this year; and a less amount of groceries was on hand at the close of the year. This has made additional advances necessary, and including the balance of account to December first, there has been paid out the sum of \$10,181 02, which is to be met by the receipts subsequent to December first, and the current expenses of the Hospital are to be paid from the same source.

Not including accounts for State Paupers, the balances of all accounts accrued to December 1, considered good, but not all then due, amount to	\$18,249 16
The account for State Paupers, as made up by the Treas- urer to December 1, amounts to	7,751 35
The appropriation for the current expenses of the Hospi- tal, made by Resolves of March 3, 1842, and still un- paid, is	2,000 00

Supposing this all paid within six months, (which cannot be expected,) it will be	\$28,000 51
From this deduct, already expended,	10,181 02
There will remain the sum of	\$17,819 49

to support the Institution the six months ensuing December first. This, it is manifest, is less than half the expenditure of last year, though that of the first half of the year was based upon a smaller number of patients than are to be calculated for this year. The Treasurer is thus brought very reluctantly to the conclusion, that one or all of three things must be done—the expenses of the Institution curtailed, the price of board materially increased, or an additional appropriation made to meet the current expenses of the year. Whether the expenses can be diminished, the Superintendent and Trustees are more competent to judge than the Treasurer, and to them, not to him, this inquiry belongs.

The law contemplates that paupers shall be supported at charges not exceeding the actual cost of support. The actual cost must be greatly controlled by the prices of articles consumed—salaries and wages remaining the same; and it is apparent that many of those articles are at higher market prices than they have been for some time. It is believed that the accounts will shew the purchases to have been generally made at the lowest market prices. Supposing them to continue to be so made, it would seem just and proper for the ensuing year, proportionally, to enhance the price of board. But this also rests with the Trustees, who will, doubtless, exercise a sound discretion. And, whether, after all, an appropriation will be necessary, is a matter which the Treasurer prefers to leave with those to decide, who have the power to make it. He has stated the facts on which an opinion is to be formed, as well as he can without more detail than is suitable. He will be happy to open his books and vouchers to any who are authorized to examine them, and to make any explanation or give any information in his power.

It may be expected of the Treasurer to state the condition of the Johonnot funds. The property in which those funds were invested, has all been converted into cash, except 35 shares of the stock of the Ipswich Bank, on which the Bank has paid 78 per cent.

The amount received was	\$44,318 37
The amount expended for building and furnishing the Jo- honnot wings of the Hospital, was	40,106 84
Leaving unexpended and in bank, the sum of	\$4,211 53

From the information he had received from the Agent of the Commissioners, the Treasurer was led to suppose the whole would be required, and therefore reduced the funds to cash. But, on settlement in September last, the gratifying fact appeared, that this large operation had been carried on, and every thing satisfactorily done within the estimates originally furnished—a fact almost without a parallel, either in public or private experience.

It will be the duty of the Treasurer to re-invest the above mentioned balance of the Johonnot funds, and to pay the income to the State Treasury, as he has hitherto done, unless the Legislature otherwise direct. He has not yet done it, because he thought it highly probable it would be used, under the authority of the Legislature, for some permanent improvements, or for the purchase of land, and because of his over-drafts on the Bank where it is deposited.

The appropriations, drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, for building a barn and shops; for building a laundry; for laying an aqueduct, and paying for damages for land taken for the aqueduct, and for the purchase of land, have severally been exactly expended, and the accounts exhibited to the Trustees, and by them approved.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER,
Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.

WORCESTER, December 22, 1845.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT TO THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
WORCESTER, MASS.,

From Dec. 1st, 1844, to Nov. 30th, 1845, inclusive.

THE State Lunatic Hospital, with its enlargements and appendages, is now nearly filled with patients. The additions made by the appropriation of the Johonnot fund, were partly finished in February last, and entirely completed in the month of July. They are already extensively occupied, having in them at this time about 70 male patients and 60 females. In all, we have now 360 patients occupying eighteen galleries, a few solitary apartments, and male and female dormitories for the sick. At the rate of increase since the new apartments were in readiness before they shall have been opened a year, every room will be occupied.

With some imperfections, which could be remedied by building a large institution at once, instead of many times, this is a noble structure, affording comfortable accommodations, well arranged for classification, and well adapted to the wants of the insane.

When the first Hospital building was erected, a few solitary rooms were provided; and when the first wings were added, some basement rooms were finished, in a rough and imperfect manner, for the violent and dangerous patients. These rooms are now not only insufficient for the present purposes of the institution, but they are also gloomy, uncomfortable and badly ventilated apartments. To complete the arrangements for such a large number of patients, and to make the classification more perfect, so that the noisy and violent patients can be separated from the quiet and convalescent, another building is needed, partly

to take the place of the basement rooms, and partly to add some dormitories for the imbecile and quiet, and increase the number of rooms for this class, which, in an institution of this character, may be fairly estimated at about ten per cent. of the whole.

So far as I am able to judge, from my own experience and the observations of others, in this country ten per cent. of the patients require strong or protected rooms, and about the same proportion can be safely lodged in dormitories. I am not greatly in favor of dormitories in which a *large* number of patients lodge together; it is repugnant to all the feelings of delicacy belonging to human nature. Nothing could be more disagreeable to a person of delicate feelings than to be constrained to sleep in a room with a large number of individuals, even for a single night; but to be obliged to lodge in this way from month to month, or from year to year, would be exceedingly objectionable. The timid often do well to sleep with others in the same apartment, and to a suicidal patient it may be some protection to sleep in a room with another patient, or with an attendant; but where the propensity to suicide is strong in any case, this protection would be inadequate, and could not be relied upon. The patients in our own Hospital are different from those found in many of the large asylums in Europe. An instinctive love of liberty characterizes the American people, and there are few individuals who would be willing to be inmates of any place of confinement on account of a daily allowance of abundant food and other comforts of life. Our poor have little fear of starvation or other suffering from mere poverty; when they are well, they can provide for themselves, and as soon as they recover from insanity or other disease in insane or other Hospitals, they yearn for liberty, and desire enlargement. Dormitories are not well suited for this class of restless beings, though they may do well for paupers who are glad to remain where abundance of food is provided, and shelter and lodging secured to them.

In most of the Hospitals in this country now being erected or enlarged, the dormitory system, as now extensively in vogue in Europe, is not adopted. Probably in no one more than ten per cent. of the patients are designed to lodge in this manner. This is well, and shows that practical wisdom has prevailed over theories untried in the construction of our Hospitals.

I think it not amiss to place a few patients together in dormitories, under the care of an attendant; but I should be particularly careful that those affected with periodical excitement, and the impulsive insane

should not be of the number. Almost every homicide that has been in this Hospital, and the number has been unusually great, has been considered safe and harmless before he committed the act. Even the dull and harmless insane, those that have been for a long time passive and stupid, occasionally wake up to a sudden outbreak of violence, do some considerable mischief, and again become passive and stupid.

A few years ago, a man who had been for many years dull and quiet in his cage, was let out by his friend as an experiment, thinking he was quite harmless. He immediately seized a weapon, pursued an idiot brother, and killed him in the presence of his liberator, before they could again secure him. He spent the remainder of his days in this Hospital, quite docile.

Another insane man, considered perfectly harmless, in an alms-house in this State, was sitting at breakfast with his associates in presence of his keepers; he rose deliberately, seized a billet of wood, and, with a well-directed blow upon the head of a poor woman, killed her upon the spot, and exhibited no agitation after the deed. For a long time after this, he was in our care, was usually quiet and passive, but occasionally impulsive.

An insane man who was usually considered harmless, and who had never been separated from his family on account of any violence, while sitting in conversation with his wife, rose deliberately, went into another room, took up a bludgeon, aimed a deadly blow at the head of his wife and killed her. He spent the remainder of the day in lamenting the deed. He has been in our care more than twelve years, is usually a quiet, conscientious man, but occasionally impulsive and passionate.

A worthy, religious woman, laboring under melancholy, who had the care of her family and was left in the house with her two children, attempted to destroy them, inflicting dreadful wounds upon them and upon a neighbor who came to their rescue. She came to our care and recovered. While insane, she appeared exceedingly timid and harmless; no one unacquainted with her previous history would have suspected her capable of any act of violence.

A young man, who was insane from love, was left in charge of an infant by its mother, while she was engaged abroad; he cut its throat from ear to ear, and the mother on her return found her child dead. This man has been with us some years, and, protesting his innocence, spends hours every day in prayer that he may be forgiven. He is usually quite harmless, but impulsive and excitable.

These cases show that though some insane persons may live together in dormitories, the least suspected may become suddenly excited, and, before even an attendant could be aroused and come to the rescue, might do fatal mischief. I believe those who have the care of the insane, generally feel safest when they are in separate apartments at night.

Our principal experiment with dormitories last winter, was successful, and no harm took place ; but we had repeatedly to change some of the twenty patients in the course of the season, to bring together such as seemed to us perfectly harmless. It is not uncommon in large establishments to have sudden outbreaks with those who have been a long time quiet.

This Hospital, having separate rooms for about three hundred and sixty patients, and dormitories for twenty or more sick, would be well fitted for all classes if it had thirty strong or protected rooms, to take the place of some badly constructed ones, and dormitories for thirty more. Such apartments can be easily added, and increased accommodations can hardly fail to be needed.

The general plan and arrangements of this Hospital are most approved for large establishments in this country. It has a tier of rooms each side of a spacious corridor, three stories high. Those being erected or enlarged at the present time are mostly of the same arrangement. The H and the L forms present nearly the same advantages, both ends of the galleries can be open to the light, and a free circulation of air, and both forms make a compact building. In such a constructed building, as much of the upper story as is desirable can be left for day rooms or dormitories, these can afterwards be divided into separate apartments if necessary.

The *Star* form of building is objectionable inasmuch as one end of the corridors must be closed and come in contact with the centre building, and as the wings converge the apartments come too near each other.

The *Lineal* form is good for a small building, but then even I should prefer two tiers of rooms, a spacious corridor, and three stories.

In all the institutions I have visited, the upper story is the pleasantest, and is generally occupied by the best class of patients. Three stories can be well heated by a furnace of the right construction. A building of this description costs less in proportion than any other, can be as thoroughly ventilated, and more easily warmed. If the Hospital is to contain many more than one hundred patients, the L or H form is pre-

ferable to the *lineal* form. If it is to accommodate three or four hundred, the latter form is quite objectionable, as it will extend too far from the centre, where the places of business and domestic labor must be located.

Taking all things into consideration, for such a large establishment as this Hospital, designed as a public institution, it is doubtful whether, considering comfort, convenience, ease of supervision, warming, ventilation, and economy of erection, there has been a better plan devised, and the adoption of it by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia, which have been more recently erecting similar establishments, is some proof in favor of this view of the subject.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABULAR VIEW

Of the Condition of the State Lunatic Hospital, from December 1st, 1844, to November 30th, 1845, inclusive.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remaining.	In what state.	Hereditary.	Suicidal.	Periodical.	Homicidal.
	1833.													
2	Jan. 22	63	Male	Widower	Religious, Intemperance, Unknown,	7 years	The Court	12 yrs	10 mths Remains	Improved	do	do	do	do
7	do 29	44	do	do	Intemperance, Unknown,	do	do	12 yrs	10 mths	Stationary	do	do	do	do
8	do 30	56	do	Single	Unknown,	do	The Legislature	12 yrs	10 mths	Improved	do	do	do	do
12	Feb. 15	39	dc	Widower	Intemperance, Unknown,	do	The Court	12 yrs	9 mths	Stationary	do	do	do	do
18	do 18	66	Female	Widow	Unknown,	do	do	12 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do	do	do
19	do 18	48	do	do	do	do	do	12 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do	do	do
21	do 18	28	Male	Single	Masturbation, Intemperance,	7	do	12 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do	do	do
27	do 28	36	do	Married	do	5	do	12 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do	do	do
44	March 16	44	do	Single	do	5	do	12 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do	do	do
45	do 16	49	do	Widower	Religious, Disappointed affection, Ill health,	16	do	12 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do	do	do
102	June 6	42	Female	Single	do	14	do	12 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do	do	do
133	Oct. 19	33	do	Widow	do	2	do	12 yrs	1 mth	do	do	do	do	do
1834.														
190	March 22	40	Male	Married	Jealousy of wife, Unknown, Domestic affliction, Unknown,	3	do	11 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do	do	do
209	April 30	29	do	Single	do	6	do	11 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do	do	do
223	June 21	40	Female	do	Domestic affliction, Unknown,	10	do	11 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do	do	do
260	Oct. 9	37	Male	do	do	6	do	11 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do	do	do
278	Dee. 18	40	do	do	do	2 months	do	11 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do	do	do
1835.														
308	April 18	25	Female	do	Intemperance, Ill health,	Unknown	do	10 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do	do	do
319	May 12	45	do	Married	do	6 years	do	10 yrs	6 mths	do	do	do	do	do
347	July 15	52	Male	do	Intemperance, Masturbation,	6	do	10 yrs	4 mths	do	do	do	do	do
367	Oct. 1	32	do	Single	do	4	do	10 yrs	2 mths	do	do	do	do	do
1836.														
400	Jan. 28	35	Female	do	Unknown, do	do	do	9 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do	do	do
425	April 12	40	do	do	do	do	do	9 yrs	7 mths	Recovered	do	do	do	do
431	May 3	29	do	do	do	do	do	9 yrs	6 mths	do	do	do	do	do
435	do 6	48	do	Married	do	5	do	9 yrs	6 mths	do	do	do	do	do

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	In what state.	Hereditary. Periodical.	Suicidal.	Homicidal.
	1840.	46	Female	Married Single	Family trouble, Intemperance,	12 years 1 month	The Court do	5 yrs 5 yrs	Stationary Improved	do	do	do
1193	Nov '6	55	do	Widow	Family trouble, Paralysis,	1 year	The Overseers	4 yrs	10 mths	do	do	do
1202	Dec. 17	53	do	do	Unknown, do	7 years	The Court	4 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do
1211	Jan. 1 st	45	do	Male	Single	do	do	4 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do
1226	Feb. 25	53	do	Female	Married	5 do	do	4 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do
1228	March 5	33	do	Widow	Family trouble, Epilepsy,	1 month	The Friends	4 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do
1339	April 3	32	do	do	Ill health,	20 years	The Court	4 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do
1243	do 10	68	do	Male	Unknown, do	months	The Friends	4 yrs	7 mths	do	do	do
1244	do 10	50	do	Female	do	4 years	The Court	4 yrs	6 mths	do	do	do
1252	do 9	31	do	do	do	2 nd do	do	4 yrs	5 mths	do	do	do
1256	May 18	41	do	Male	Family trouble, Masturbation,	15 do	do	4 yrs	4 mths	do	do	do
127	June 23	42	do	Female	Ill health, Unknown, do	1 st do	do	4 yrs	3 mths	do	do	do
1279	July 1	24	do	do	do	2 nd do	do	4 yrs	3 mths	do	do	do
1316	Sept. 4	40	do	Single	Family trouble, Ill health,	1 year	do	4 yrs	3 mths	do	do	do
1317	do 11	58	do	Married	Unknown, do	8 years	do	4 yrs	2 nd mths	do	do	do
1319	do 15	23	do	Widow	do	1 year	do	4 yrs	1 mth	do	do	do
1324	do 22	25	do	Single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1326	Oct. 1	26	do	do	do	do	Masturbation,	do	do	do	do	do
1333	do 13	15	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	1842.	27	do	Female	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1371	Jan. 1	31	do	do	Parental abuse, Unknown, do	11 years	do	3 yrs	11 mths	do	do	do
1375	do 6	31	do	do	Masturbation,	do	do	3 yrs	4 mths	do	do	do
1390	do 24	29	do	do	Animal Magnetism, Unknown, do	6 do	do	3 yrs	10 mths	do	do	do
1397	Feb. 6	34	do	do	do	8 do	do	3 yrs	10 mths	do	do	do
1409	do 28	30	do	do	do	2 do	do	3 yrs	9 mths	do	do	do
1423	March 20	67	do	do	do	30 do	do	3 yrs	8 mths	do	do	do
1455	May 24	22	do	do	do	4 do	do	3 yrs	6 mths	do	do	do
1464	June 18	21	do	do	do	6 do	do	3 yrs	5 mths	do	do	do
1465	do 20	42	Female	do	do	9 do	do	3 yrs	5 mths	do	do	do
1470	do 28	18	Male	do	do	5 do	do	3 yrs	5 mths	do	do	do
1474	July 6	65	Female	do	do	do	do	3 yrs	4 mths	do	do	do

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—(Continued.)

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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Year	Month	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Cause	Length of Stay	Discharged		Remains		Stationary		Periodical.	
							do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1855	April	15	Male	Married	Trouble, Unknown,	10 years	8 do	do	8 do	14 do	19 do	19 do	8 do	do
		1857	do	25	Single	do	3 do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do	do
		1859	do	45	Female	Unknown,	do	3 do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1861	do	20	Married	Ill health,	do	3 months	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1862	do	21	Single	Pecuniary embarrassm't,	5 years	do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1864	do	24	do	Eruption, Trouble,	1 year	do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1872	May	7	Female	Hard study,	36 years	do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1873	do	8	Male	Unknown,	2 years	do	do	do	19 do	19 do	19 do	14 do
		1874	do	8	Female	Unknown,	10 days	do	do	do	12 do	12 do	12 do	do
		1875	do	13	Male	do	2 months	The Overseers	18 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1877	do	15	Female	do	1 year	The Court	10 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1884	do	23	Male	do	6 weeks	The Friends	12 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1890	June	3	Female	do	6 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1891	do	3	Male	do	6 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1892	do	4	Female	do	10 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1894	do	10	Male	do	1 year	The Court	15 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1897	do	18	Female	do	1 week	The Friends	16 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1898	do	18	Male	do	2 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1900	do	19	Female	do	4 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1901	do	19	Male	do	3 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1902	do	20	Female	do	1 week	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1906	do	28	Male	do	2 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1907	do	28	Female	do	1 week	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1913	July	6	Male	do	8 months	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1917	do	15	Female	do	30 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1920	do	23	Male	do	Unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1921	do	24	Female	do	10 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1927	do	31	Male	do	3 months	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1929	August	1	Female	do	18 do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1930	do	2	Male	do	5 do	The Friends	15 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1931	do	2	Female	do	2 do	The Court	15 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1932	do	2	Male	do	58 years	The Friends	13 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1933	do	3	Female	do	2 weeks	The Court	15 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1934	do	3	Male	do	5 years	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1935	do	5	Female	do	10 days	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1936	do	7	Male	do	3 weeks	The Friends	6 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1937	do	8	Female	do	2 years	The Court	15 do	do	do	do	do	do
		1938	do	9	Male	do	2 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1939	do	10	Female	do	Unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1941	do	10	Married	do	6 weeks	do	do	do	do	do	do	6

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE--(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remaining.	In what state.	Hereditary.	Suicidal.	Periodical.	Homicidal.
	1844.	1843 Aug.	11	Male	Single	Exposure to cold,	.	1 week	The Friends	4 months	Discharged	Recovered		
	1944	do	12	Female	Married	Puerperal,	.	4 months	do	5 do	do	Improved		
	1945	do	12	Male	do	Religious,	.	3 weeks	The Court	4 do	do	Recovered		
	1946	do	13	do	Single	Unknown,	.	2 years	do	9 do	Died	Stationary		
	1948	do	15	do	Married	Religious,	.	3 months	do	15 do	Remains	Improved		
	1950	do	21	Female	Single	Ill health,	.	4 do	do	15 do	do	do		
	1951	do	2	do	do	Followed fever,	.	1 week	do	6 do	Discharged	Recovered		
	1952	do	22	Male	Married	Unknown,	.	2 years	do	10 do	do	do		
	1953	do	23	Female	do	Ill health,	.	4 months	The Friends	4 do	do	do		
	1954	do	23	Male	do	Family trouble,	.	3 do	The Court	15 do	Remains	Stationary		
	1955	do	27	Female	do	Unknown,	.	6 years	do	15 do	do	do		
	1956	do	28	Male	do	do	.	4 do	do	15 do	Discharged	Improved		
	1957	do	29	do	do	do	.	2 months	do	5 do	do	Recovered		
	1958	do	31	Female	Married	Ill health,	.	4 weeks	do	4 do	do	do		
	1960 Sept.	4	54	do	do	Unknown,	.	1 week	do	5 do	do	do		
	1961	do	5	Male	do	do	.	1 year	do	13 do	do	do		
	1962	do	6	Female	do	Brain fever,	.	10 months	The Friends	8 do	do	do		
	1963	do	6	do	do	do	.	6 weeks	do	11 do	do	do		
	1964	do	6	do	do	do	.	3 months	The Overseers	8 do	do	do		
	1965	do	6	do	do	do	.	2 years	The Friends	6 do	do	do		
	1966	do	9	do	do	do	.	Unknown	The Court	14 do	do	do		
	1967	do	9	do	do	do	.	1 year	do	13 do	do	do		
	1968	do	9	do	do	Masturbation,	.	1 year	do	14 do	do	do		
	1969	do	9	do	do	Religious,	.	1 do	do	14 do	do	do		
	1970	do	9	do	do	do	.	1 do	do	14 do	do	do		
	1972	do	17	Female	do	do	.	2 weeks	The Friends	4 do	do	do		
	1973	do	17	do	do	do	.	5 years	The Court	5 do	do	do		
	1974	do	21	do	do	do	.	2 do	do	14 do	do	do		
	1976	do	24	do	do	do	.	5 years	do	4 do	do	do		
	1977	do	25	do	do	do	.	2 do	The Friends	9 do	do	do		
	1978	do	28	do	do	do	.	1 year	do	3 do	do	do		
	1979	do	30	do	do	do	.	6 years	The Court	12 do	do	do		

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remaining.	In what state, Hereditary. Suicidal.	Periodical. Homicidal.
	1844.	Dec. 9	Male 40	Married Female 24	Intemperance, Religious, Trouble, Followed fever, Unknown, Trouble, Unknown, Anxiety for sick child, Unknown, Intemperance, Masturbation, do	18 months	The Court	5 months	Recovered do	Heredity. do	
2021	do	9	Female 57	Married Single Married Single Married Single do	- do do do	do	do	11 do	Stationary		
2022	do	10	Male 15	Married Single do	do do	do	do	23 days	Improved		
2023	do	11	Male 32	Married Single do	do	do	do	12 months	Stationary		
2024	do	11	Male 51	Married Single do	do	do	do	7 do	Improved		
2025	do	11	Male 45	Married Single do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2026	do	13	Female 70	Widow Single do	Unknown do	do	do	6 do	do		
2027	do	17	Male 17	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2028	do	17	Female 70	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2029	do	17	Male 16	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2030	do	17	Male 35	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2031	do	17	Male 30	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2032	do	20	Male 24	do	do	do	do	12 do	do		
2033	do	20	Male 38	do	do	do	do	7 days	do		
2034	do	21	Male 33	do	do	do	do	7 do	do		
2035	do	23	Male 25	do	do	do	do	4 months	do		
2036	do	26	Male 37	do	do	do	do	5 do	do		
2037	do	26	Male 19	do	do	do	do	5 do	do		
2038	do	26	Male 40	do	do	do	do	11 do	do		
2039	do	31	Male 48	do	do	do	do	11 do	do		
2040	do	31	Male 48	do	do	do	do	3 do	do		
	1845.										
2041	Jan. 2		Female 56	Single Married Male do	Trouble, Masturbation, Religious, Jealousy, Unknown, Masturbation, do	1 year	do	9 days	do		
2042	do 3		Female 35	Married do	do	2 years	do	6 weeks	do		
2043	do 7		Female 37	do	do	2 weeks	The Friends	6 months	do		
2044	do 7		Male 28	do	do	5 months	The Court	6 do	do		
2045	do 7		Female 26	Single do	do	1 year	do	11 do	do		
2046	do 8		Male 29	do	do	3 years	do	11 do	do		
2047	do 8		Male 21	do	do	6 do	do	11 do	do		
2048	do 9		Male 29	do	do	4 months	The Friends	12 do	do		
2049	do 14		Male 50	do	do	6 weeks	The Court	6 do	do		
2050	do 17		Male 25	do	do	2 do	The Friends	3 do	do		
2051	do 17		Female 30	do	do	3 months	The Court	4 do	do		

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remaining.	In what state.	Hereditary. Suicidal.	Periodical. Homicidal.
2092	March 1845.	19	Male	Married	Pecuniary,	1 month	The Friends	5 months	Died	Stationary		
2093	do 20	38	Female	do	Jealousy,	12 years	do	do	Remains	Improved		
2094	do 21	33	Male	Widower	Loss of property,	Unknown	The Court	8 do	Discharged	Recovered		
2095	do 24	19	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	1 year	The Friends	1 month	do	do		
2096	do 25	31	Single	do	Followed fever,	12 years	The Court	8 months	Remains	Stationary		
2097	do 29	32	Male	Married	Unknown,	3 months	The Friends	8 do	do	Improved		
2098	do 29	55	do	do	Intemperance,	3 years	The Court	8 do	Discharged	Recovered		
2099	do 30	35	Female	do	do	8 months	do	4 do	do	do		
2100	April 3	60	Female	do	Ill health,	2 years	The Friends	7 do	do	do		
2101	do 8	51	do	do	Followed fever,	1 year	The Court	7 weeks	do	do		
2102	do 8	40	Male	do	Religious,	4 weeks	do	6 do	do	Stationary		
2103	do 10	50	Female	do	Ill health,	8 do	do	do	do	Recovered		
2104	do 11	64	do	Widow	Unknown,	8 months	do	8 do	Remains	Stationary		
2105	do 11	52	do	Married	Over exertion,	do	do	8 months	do	do		
2106	do 11	40	do	Single	Religious,	3 do	The Friends	13 weeks	Discharged	Recovered		
2107	do 11	40	Male	do	Love affair,	2 do	do	4 do	do	do		
2108	do 14	55	Female	Married	Unknown,	2 years	The Court	8 months	Remains	Stationary		
2109	do 14	56	Male	do	Intemperance,	do	The Friends	8 do	do	do		
2110	do 15	24	Female	Single	Unknown,	7 weeks	The Court	3 do	do	Recovered		
2111	do 16	32	do	Married	Puerperal,	2 do	do	6 do	do	do		
2112	do 18	43	do	do	Unknown,	1 year	The Friends	6 do	do	do		
2113	do 22	25	do	Single	Domestic affliction,	20 years	The Court	8 do	Remains	Stationary		
2114	do 22	37	Male	Married	Unknown,	2 months	do	8 do	do	do		
2115	do 22	72	do	do	do	2 do	The Friends	8 do	do	Improved		
2116	do 2	35	do	do	do	2 do	The Court	8 do	do	Recovered		
2117	do 23	29	Female	do	do	3 do	do	8 do	do	Stationary		
2118	do 24	65	do	do	do	2 weeks	The Friends	3 do	do	Improved		
2119	do 24	30	Male	Single	Unknown,	2 years	The Court	8 do	do	Recovered		
2120	do 25	50	do	Married	Masturbation,	5 do	do	6 do	Remains	Stationary		
2121	do 25	55	do	do	Intemperance,	1 year	do	8 do	do	Improved		
2122	do 26	43	Single	do	Followed fever,	1 week	do	6 do	do	Stationary		
						20 years	do	8 do	do	do	do	

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TABLE—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remaining.	In what state.	Hereditary. Suicidal.	Periodical. Homicidal.
	1845.											
2163	June	13	Male	Single	Masturbation,	2 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.	
2164	do	22	do	do	Unknown,	1 year	do	6 do	do	do	do	
2165	do	19	Female	do	Exposure to cold & wet,	1 do	do	6 do	do	Improved	do	
2166	do	75	Male	do	Unknown,	9 months	do	6 do	do	Stationary	do	
2167	do	16	do	do	Intemperance,	2 do	do	4 do	do	Recovered	do	
2168	do	42	do	do	Pressure of business,	4 weeks	The Friends	4 do	do	Recovered	do	
2169	do	17	Female	do	Masturbation,	8 months	The Court	5 do	do	Improved	do	
2170	do	17	Male	do	Indulgence of temper,	5 years	The Overseers	5 do	do	do	do	
2171	do	21	Female	do	Trouble,	3 months	The Court	5 do	do	Stationary	do	
2172	do	24	Male	do	Domestic affliction,	6 weeks	The Court	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
2173	do	25	Female	do	Family trouble,	8 months	The Friends	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
2174	do	18	Male	do	Unknown,	7 do	The Court	10 weeks	do	Remains	do	
2175	do	45	Female	do	do	10 years	The Overseers	5 months	do	Recovered	do	
2176	do	27	Male	do	do	8 months	The Friends	2 do	do	Stationary	do	
2177	do	30	Female	do	do	1 month	The Court	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
2178	July	5	Male	do	do	3 months	The Friends	10 weeks	do	Remains	do	
2179	do	7	Female	do	do	1 month	The Court	5 months	do	Recovered	do	
2180	do	8	Male	do	do	2 years	The Court	5 months	do	Stationary	do	
2181	do	8	Female	do	do	9 months	The Friends	5 months	do	Improved	do	
2182	do	10	Male	do	do	18 do	The Court	5 days	do	Stationary	do	
2183	do	8	Female	do	do	4 do	The Friends	5 days	do	Improved	do	
2184	do	9	Male	do	do	4 do	The Court	5 days	do	Died	do	
2185	do	9	Female	do	do	1 week	The Court	5 months	do	Remains	do	
2186	do	10	Male	do	do	4 weeks	do	4 do	do	Recovered	do	
2187	do	11	Female	do	do	2 months	do	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
2188	do	12	Male	do	do	3 do	do	4 do	do	Improved	do	
2189	do	12	do	do	Paroxysm,	4 years	The Friends	4 do	do	Recovered	do	
2190	do	15	do	do	Unknown,	17 do	The Court	5 do	do	Stationary	do	
2191	do	16	do	do	Perplexity in business,	2 do	do	5 do	do	Improved	do	
2192	do	17	do	do	Paralysis,	1 do	do	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
2193	do	23	do	do	Unknown,	17 do	The Court	5 do	do	Stationary	do	
		28	do	do	Love and religion,	2 do	do	5 do	do	Improved	do	
			do	do	Unknown,	1 year	do	5 do	do	do	do	
						3 months	do	5 do	do	do	do	

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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TABLE—(Continued.)

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE 1.

Showing the Committals from each County in the State, the present and previous years.

			1845.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	.	Males, Females,	2 10	41	53
Berkshire,	.	Males, Females,	6 4	62	72
Bristol,	.	Males, Females,	17 8	124	149
Dukes,	.	Males, Females,	0 0	6	6
Essex,	.	Males, Females,	23 18	269	310
Franklin,	.	Males, Females,	2 0	69	71
Hampden,	.	Males, Females,	4 6	86	96
Hampshire,	.	Males, Females,	9 3	113	125
Middlesex,	.	Males, Females,	16 19	224	259
Nantucket,	.	Males, Females,	4 1	14	19
Norfolk,	.	Males, Females,	30 13	204	247
Plymouth,	.	Males, Females,	11 1	85	97
Suffolk,	.	Males, Females,	11 11	210	232
Worcester,	.	Males, Females,	29 32	500	561
Private boarders,	.	.	3	6	9
			293	2013	2306

TABLE 2.

*Showing the number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from
December 1st, 1844, to November 30, 1845.*

Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year,	.	.	.	.	.	556
Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	292		
Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	264	—	556
At the commencement of the year,	.	.	.	.	.	263
Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	128		
Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	135	—	263
Admitted in the course of the year,	.	.	.	.	.	293
Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	164		
Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	129	—	293
Remain at the end of the year,	.	.	.	.	.	360
Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	192		
Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	168	—	360
Patients admitted,	293					
Males,	164					
Females,	129	—	293			
Cases of duration less than one year,	156					
Males,	81					
Females,	75	—	156			
Cases of longer duration than one year,	137					
Males,	83					
Females,	54	—	137			
Cases committed by the Courts,	167					
By the Overseers,	21					
Private boarders,	105	—	293			
Foreigners now in the Hospital,	57					
Males,	24					
Females,	33	—	57			
Patients now in the Hospital,	360					
Males,	192					
Females,	168	—	360			
Cases of duration less than one year,	63					
Males,	33					
Females,	30	—	63			
Cases of longer duration than one year,	297					
Males,	159					
Females,	138	—	297			
Foreigners discharged the last year,	18					
Males,	13					
Females,	5	—	18			

Since the completion of our new apartments, the number of patients has greatly increased. The number of residents is greater by 65, than it was last year, and nearly 100 greater than it was the year before. The number admitted has been very great. The number of discharges

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

has been less than last year. Having had an abundance of room, we have not been obliged to send away harmless and incurable or dangerous patients to jails and houses of correction, to make room for such as are sent by a legal process. For the same reason, we have kept no account of applications for admission; all proper subjects who have applied for admission have been received. There have been numerous applications from abroad that have not been received, being prohibited by the regulation which rejects all who have not a residence in this Commonwealth.

The statistical year closed in 1844, with more than thirty patients beyond the extent of our accommodations. When the new apartments were finished, these patients were here to fill them, and it was not till mid-summer when all the new apartments were in readiness that we could say we were not full. Mid-summer again will hardly fail to find us again full, and we fear under the necessity of rejecting applications or sending the incurable insane into receptacles unfit for their residence, and which will be more disagreeable from the contrast with the better quarters here provided.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Discharges and Deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Hospital, from Dec. 1st, 1844, to Nov. 1st, 1845.

	No. of each Sex.	Recovered.	Improved.	Incurable & Harmless.	Incurable & Dangerous.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged,	196						
Males, : :	100	64	11	5	5	15	100
Females, : :	96	58	14	15	0	9	96
	196	122	25	20	5	24	196
Patients discharged whose insanity was of less duration than one year,	104						
Males, : :	57	49	1	0	1	6	57
Females, : :	47	44	1	0	0	2	47
	104	93	2	0	1	8	104
Patients discharged whose insanity was of longer duration than one year,	92						
Males, : :	43	15	10	5	4	9	43
Females, : :	49	14	13	15	0	7	49
	92	29	23	20	4	16	92

The number of patients discharged the past year, has been less than usual. This has arisen from the fact, that after February the new wings were so far completed as to receive all patients whom the friends wished to remain, which prevented the necessity of discharging, as in former years. It has been as gratifying as desirable, to be able to find accommodations in the Hospital for all the proper subjects of it who desired a residence here. This can hardly be expected another year, if the proportion of admissions of old and incurable cases be as great as formerly.

The State of Massachusetts should not be satisfied till her citizens be fully provided with accommodations for the insane. It is not sufficient that the poor be provided for. The day is probably past when private charity will be extensively relied upon to erect Hospitals. The Commonwealth has taken the business into her own hands, and should not be satisfied till suitable provision shall be made for all who may need a Hospital for the cure of insanity, or an Asylum for custody and comfort. The middle and poorer classes of society need this aid from the government, and when one of their number is attacked with this disease, they look to a public institution for relief, where the necessary aid can be found at a moderate price. Such institutions should be found in this State, and they should never be so crowded that any individual need be rejected for want of room.

There is in this State a large class of very worthy citizens, who, by industry and frugality, are enabled to live comfortably while their families are in health, and who spurn the idea of becoming a public charge; but when one of their number becomes insane, and requires the care of others, thus suspending the efforts by which they earn their daily bread, they almost immediately require aid, and hail with gladness such arrangements in a Hospital as will afford the best possible care of their friends at a moderate charge, thus enabling them to earn instead of expending, and saving them the mortification of applying for public assistance. Much as the insane poor need the establishment of institutions of benevolence to aid them in their suffering, this much larger class have the strongest claim upon the public. It is more desirable to prevent than to relieve pauperism; and aid afforded to such individuals in this indirect way, does not subject them to the feeling or the imputation of paupers; they pay a moderate weekly charge for the support of their friends, and feel grateful to the Commonwealth for the liberal provision made to their benefit.

Insane Hospitals should be considered charities, and should be made

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

such, or the benefit to be derived from them must be limited in extent and not reach a large majority of the community who most need the aid which they afford. The wealthy can always be provided for; money will command all the appliances within the reach of the sufferer, but those in moderate circumstances gladly avail themselves of these public charities.

TABLE 4.

Showing the number of Admissions and Discharges, and the average number of Patients, each month in the year.

	Monthly Average.		Admissions.	Discharges.
December,	.	270 1-2	27	16
January,	.	276 1-3	19	13
February,	.	279 1-2	15	15
March,	.	289 2-3	25	6
April,	.	305	27	11
May,	.	319 1-2	28	19
June,	.	327	23	16
July,	.	337	25	17
August,	.	337	20	20
September,	.	340	25	21
October,	.	350 2-3	30	19
November,	.	355 2-3	29	23
Yearly average,	.	316	293	196

During the last sixty days, there have been admitted to the Hospital, fifty-nine patients, and, for the last year, the average has been nearly one for every business day in the year. The condition of a Hospital that has so many changes, is almost necessarily less quiet than one that has a great number of stationary residents. This difficulty is nearly counterbalanced, however, by the advantages of classification. The statistical year of the Hospital closes with 97 more patients than last year.

TABLE 5.

Showing the number of Residents, the average number of Patients, the number at the end of each year, and the Expense of each year, for the thirteen years the Hospital has been in operation.

The Year.	No. of Residents.	Average No.	No. at the end of each year.	Annual Expense.
1833	153	107	114	\$12,272 91
1834	233	117	118	15,840 27
1835	241	120	119	16,576 44
1836	245	127	138	21,395 28
1837	306	163	185	26,027 07
1838	362	211	218	28,739 40
1839	397	223	229	29,474 41
1840	391	229	236	27,844 98
1841	399	233	232	28,847 62
1842	430	238	238	27,546 87
1843	458	244	255	27,914 12
1844	491	261	263	29,278 75
1845	556	316	360	

The expense of supporting a patient at the Hospital has varied, according to the value of the necessaries of life, from \$112 17 to \$168 42, averaging \$130 62. The average for the five years preceding the present year, is \$117. For the whole time of thirteen years, the average charge for board has been at the rate of \$2 50 per week, and for the five years preceding the present year, the average expense has been \$2 25 for each patient. The expenses of the past year have been greater than the previous years, because new apartments have been opened, requiring additional assistants, greater in proportion to the number of patients actually in their care, and because the price of provisions has gradually risen during the last quarter, from 15 to 30 per cent. above what it was last year, or the first two quarters of the present year. The present high price of provisions will necessarily increase the expenditure of the present quarter considerably. The price of labor in the Hospital has been nearly the same for ten years. It is difficult to diminish the expense so as to materially lessen the price of board. The wages are not too high for the services rendered, and the fare is simple and substantial, not embracing many luxuries.

TABLE 6.

Statistics of the Hospital, from January, 1833, to Nov. 30th, 1845.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Whole No. of patients admitted,	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220	236	293
Discharged, including deaths and elopements,	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	167	191	203	228	196
Discharged recovered,	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	88	116	124	122
Discharged improved,	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	27	36	25	32	40	25
Discharged not improved,	2	20	28	22	20	28	37	29	37	66	33	49	25
Died,	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	12	12	22	15	24
Eloped,	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year,	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	399	430	458	491	556
Patients remaining at the end of the year,	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255	263	360
Males admitted,	96	68	51	66	94	96	80	75	73	107	111	109	164
Females admitted,	57	51	62	59	74	81	99	87	90	91	109	127	129
Males discharged,	19	58	57	56	65	74	66	59	71	96	92	108	100
Females discharged,	15	48	46	41	47	54	30	81	84	83	89	105	96
Males died,	3	5	4	6	6	10	14	9	7	3	8	9	15
Females died,	1	3	4	2	3	6	8	6	5	9	14	6	9
Patients sent by Courts,	109	55	90	117	129	123	123	106	110	157	152	158	167
Private,	44	64	23	8	39	54	56	56	53	41	68	78	126
Recoveries :													
Males,	13	33	27	32	37	45	32	28	37	44	53	56	64
Females,	12	31	25	26	32	31	48	54	45	44	63	68	58
Average,	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	233	238	244	261	316

TABLE 7.
Statistics of the different Seasons.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Admissions—													
In Winter,	.	.	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	31	50	51
In Spring,	.	.	72	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	37	48	58
In Summer,	.	.	23	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	51	40	56
In Autumn,	.	.	31	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	44	60	55
Discharges—													
In Winter,	.	.	0	22	21	20	14	18	31	29	35	37	44
In Spring,	.	.	1	33	30	33	36	37	38	38	33	46	49
In Summer,	.	.	11	28	31	24	29	44	48	41	37	46	46
In Autumn,	.	.	23	24	22	21	33	29	29	32	50	50	42
Recoveries—													
In Winter,	.	.	0	13	13	12	10	15	13	18	20	24	24
In Spring,	.	.	0	20	11	15	17	23	24	22	10	22	34
In Summer,	.	.	9	16	16	12	15	18	23	20	22	25	29
In Autumn,	.	.	16	15	12	19	27	20	20	22	30	19	29
Deaths—													
In Winter,	.	.	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	1	4	5
In Spring,	.	.	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2	1	3
In Summer,	.	.	3	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	5	3	6
In Autumn,	.	.	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	4	8

TABLE 8.

Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1845.				Duration of Insanity with those remaining, December 1st, 1845.			
Under 20, .	.	.	.	13	Less than 1 year, .	.	.
From 20 to 25, .	.	.	.	45	From 1 to 2 years, .	.	.
" 25 to 30, .	.	.	.	50	" 2 to 5 "	.	.
" 30 to 35, .	.	.	.	44	" 5 to 10 "	.	.
" 35 to 40, .	.	.	.	42	" 10 to 15 "	.	.
" 40 to 45, .	.	.	.	32	" 15 to 20 "	.	.
" 45 to 50, .	.	.	.	34	" 20 to 25 "	.	.
" 50 to 55, .	.	.	.	39	" 25 to 30 "	.	.
" 55 to 60, .	.	.	.	18	Over 30 years, .	.	.
" 60 to 65, .	.	.	.	19	Unknown, .	.	.
" 65 to 70, .	.	.	.	8			
" 70 to 75, .	.	.	.	12			
" 75 to 80, .	.	.	.	2			
Over 80, .	.	.	.	2			
				360			
							360

TABLE 9.

Classification of Insanity.

		Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable.
Mania,	.	1130			
Males,	.	.	624	415	
Females,	.	.	506	361	776
Melancholia,	.	796			
Males,	.	.	352	194	
Females,	.	.	444	287	481
Dementia,	.	242			
Males,	.	.	149	4	
Females,	.	.	93	4	8
Idiots,	.	12			
Males,	.	.	10		
Females,	.	.	2		

Many not classed.

The classification of patients in a Hospital is one of the most important matters connected with institutions for the insane. It is far from being a correct view of the subject to throw those together, exclusively, whose diseases most resemble each other. The excited placed with the quiet, and the quiet with the excited, often has a favorable effect reciprocally. The convalescent should not usually be annoyed by such as are disagreeable to them, but a case of pleasurable excitement is often agreeably associated with those recovering, and is frequently rather beneficial than injurious.

In former reports, I have spoken of the difficulty of classifying the forms of disease for any practical purpose. The maniac becomes melancholic, and the melancholic a maniac by turns. Periodical cases generally pass more or less directly from one form to the other, and when passive and quiescent often appear rational, though they may not be free from delusion or false judgment.

False judgment and a false estimate of things constitute, in a large proportion of cases, the main feature of the disease; there is no very obvious delusion of any other character. In many cases of what has been termed moral insanity, this false judgment may be found to exist in a greater or less degree. The individual whose temper and pas-

sions are easily disturbed, may greatly misjudge of the provocation which excites him, and over estimate the causes which disturb and estrange his feelings. The state of the nervous system has much influence on his temper and disposition. Improper education increases susceptibilities, fosters appetites and propensities and gives them that preponderance in the character which a good education would repress, direct, and regulate.

The hallucinations of the insane are entirely visionary, disconnected wholly with disease of the senses; false perceptions, creations of the fancy, or irregular combinations of received impressions, such as with the rational mind occur in dreams. Many insane persons mistake dreams for realities, and contend stoutly that they have seen or heard what they only imagined or falsely perceived. Others seem to have waking dreams; the mind, inattentive to surrounding objects, is occupied by reveries which are mistaken for actual existences.

A man recently in the Hospital, who had had great pecuniary trouble, imagined that two sheriffs came to his door, which was locked, opened it, which he distinctly heard, and entered the room. He saw them distinctly, heard them read the instruments of attachment of his person, and saw them retire. Though he is now calm and self possessed, he cannot be persuaded that this vision was not a reality.

A young man now favorably convalescing, told me that when he was first attacked with insanity, he saw beautiful visions in the room over his head, ships, fishes, steam-boats, and all sorts of water craft, heard heavenly music, saw immense crowds of people come to pay him homage, among whom he recognized uncles, aunts, cousins and other friends. These he now admits were fancies, not realities; but when he was on his way to the Hospital, he saw immense trains of rail-road cars transporting slaves to the Pacific Ocean, passing by with great rapidity, fully loaded with colored persons. "This," says he, "I think was a reality."

This condition of the mind is essentially different from that which leads an insane man to suppose himself wicked, poor or despised. In these cases, the judgment is principally in fault, in the other, the perceptions are vivid, the imagination active and unrestrained, while the qualifying or correcting influences are inactive or deficient.

Many insane persons dismiss their delusions with reluctance, even when far advanced towards recovery; they are cautious in admitting the evidence which establishes their fallacy and removes from their minds impressions which have afforded them pleasure.

I once knew a clergyman who was somewhat embarrassed by the expenses of his education, who, while in the delirium of fever, received the impression that he had been presented with a purse of gold sufficient to cancel all his debts. This impression did not leave him when his disease was removed, and he was surprised, when quite recovered, to find that the whole was a delusion.

It is not always easy to determine whether cases of this description are illusions or hallucinations.

A patient now with us hears a clock tick over his head at night, which, he says, keeps him awake ; he also smells many disagreeable odors which come into his room through the cracks and ventilating openings, and these he stops up with rags. In this case, both hearing and smelling are affected with disease. The senses in this case are probably diseased, as the man is kept awake by the noise.

A patient now recovered saw, when he was first insane, ranges of little fellows on the side of his room, rising in regular gradations from one to three feet high. These phantoms visited him every night and kept him from sleep.

Another patient was, when most insane, visited at night by naked skeletons, who made lewd motions before him ; he also smelled poison in his room and tasted it in his food. This man would imagine that he was on the confines of the bottomless pit without the hope of escape, and so riveted was his mind to this delusion that he would become excessively agitated and distressed, and sob and weep bitterly at his impending fate. He had one or two of these paroxysms during religious worship on the Sabbath. He at last recovered favorably.

A person now with us is surrounded day and night by persons who shoot at him with white powder which makes no noise. He makes holes through his clothes, and exhibits them as the marks of the silver bullets which are fired at him. He does not hear the report of the muskets, but sees the persons shoot at him and feels the wounds which are made in his flesh. Before he came to the Hospital, he loaded his gun with black powder to revenge upon the persons who thus annoyed him ; this caused his arrest and confinement.

Another man came directly from one of our seminaries to this institution. He sees persons at his window resembling the professors whom he has been accustomed to hear, and converses with them. He has seen lightning and flame flashing through his room and about the houses in town.

One man stands at his window and gives orders to the rail-road depot,

half a mile distant, respecting the movements of the cars. He sees his wife at the window in the night, who directs him not to take his medicine.

Another man sees angels and cherubs at his window in the night, and holds conversations with them. They tell him that Tuesday is the proper Sabbath, and he observes that day instead of Sunday.

Another sees vermin, particularly spiders, crawling over his person and about his room.

One, a bachelor, sees the devil in his room, who tells him all his thoughts. He feels sensible effects upon his body, which are the result of these interviews. He can drive him away at any time by promising to get married.

An old gentleman is visited at night by the corpse of his friend, which brings him raisins, tobacco, &c. Sometimes he gets into bed with him, he finds he is cold, very soft, and offensive to the smell.

A deaf and dumb patient feels himself drawn to the earth and to substances about him, and says the earth is like onions applied to his feet.

A recent case of insanity, now in our care, is annoyed by gas thrown at him, which dazzles and disturbs him so that he is unable to know what he is about.

One patient, who has been long with us, is excessively annoyed by what he calls "plaster of Paris women," who blow his hair off with their "chemistry winds." He is quite bald, covers his head with a handkerchief, and rubs it constantly.

A woman, now in the Hospital, is greatly disturbed by an old woman, who visits her at night and commands her to do things which she afterwards knows are wrong, but which, at the time, she feels obliged to perform. She often obliges her to get out of bed in the night and lie on the floor; of this she complains bitterly, but dare not disobey.

A very intelligent patient came into the hall one day when I was in, and said that an angel came into her room, and seeing a book upon the table, took it and disappeared. She was greatly agitated and alarmed, and walked briskly through the hall, exclaiming, "an angel has been in my room and took away my book. I saw the little hand, and the book is gone—the book is gone!" She knew the angel, it was her own daughter who had died some time before. As she was so much disturbed, search was made for the book, and it was found in the hands of an excited patient, who acknowledged that she went into the room and took it. The lady remained greatly disturbed for a long time.

The cases enumerated are a few among the many in which the mind is deranged through false impressions received by the senses, or false perceptions in the brain, independent of the senses.

A case has been in our care the past year, which is so exceedingly interesting, that I consider it worthy of minute detail.

E. A. M., an orphan girl, aged 15 years, was admitted to the Hospital Dec., 1844. She had had chorea, and had been for some time melancholy, and affected with headache and great distress in the eyes, which, at such times, appeared prominent and distorted. When the paroxysms of headache were over, the eye assumed nearly a natural appearance. For some time she apparently improved, the paroxysms were less severe, and her general health rather better. At this time she began to occupy herself in active domestic employments, she was most of the time cheerful, and we had strong hope of a radical amendment.

These paroxysms did not wholly subside, and when they did occur, she was a great sufferer, and felt gloomy and desponding. She had amenorrhœa, and was inclined to constipation, had bad appetite and sleepless nights. In the intervals of these paroxysms, she was cheerful and active, but would usually say her head ached, if she was questioned as to her health.

Some time in March, the disease manifestly increased, the paroxysms became more severe and protracted, and the gloom and despondency increased. In the latter part of April, her symptoms were greatly aggravated, the suffering in her head became agonizing, and her sight was greatly impaired. She took no notice of those about her unless touched by them, when she seemed much frightened, but did not speak. During the month of May, she was extremely ill, confined most of the time to her bed. She had severe spasms and excessive headache, laid nearly senseless, moaning and suffering extremely, often tearing her hair and beating her head with great violence. With the exception of moving her hands, she seemed entirely paralyzed. In this state she continued some weeks, apparently near dissolution. She took very little food and emaciated rapidly. Early in June she recovered her speech, and we then ascertained that she was entirely blind and deaf and had lost the senses of smell and taste. She was entirely unconscious that she was at the Hospital, talked to her brothers and sister as if they were present, and complained in the bitterest terms that they would not answer her questions, or in any way communicate with her. She had no idea that she was deaf, and it was truly heart-rending to hear her

exclaim, "why will you not talk to me—all is silent as the grave—what have I done that you will not speak to me?" For hours together she would address her friends in the most plaintive and imploring language, begging for one word, even if it was that of unkindness. At times she imagined she was a captive among some barbarous people who could not understand her language, and frequently asked if there were no missionaries among them who could serve as interpreters.

While in this condition, after trying various remedies, it was thought advisable to try the effect of galvanism. The battery was got ready and the fluid applied gently to her hands, when she became agitated in the most extraordinary degree, her countenance flushed, her eyes glared open, her expression the wildest conceivable, while she continually screamed, "don't bury me alive—don't bury me alive,—I am not dead—I am not dead!" Never did I witness such a scene—every avenue of communication with her was cut off, and for twelve hours she screamed without intermission, declaring that she was not dead and begging most imploringly that we would not bury her alive. Too late we found that we had excited a storm which we could not calm; there was no way in which we could soothe or pacify her in the least degree. When completely exhausted, she became quiet and slept. For some days she would start, and appear frightened by the slightest touch. She gradually got better of this excitement and appeared much as she had done for some weeks previous. During all this time, she did not recollect any thing of the Hospital or its inmates. She called those about her by the names of her absent friends, myself and my assistant she recognized as physicians who had attended her some years previous; her nurse she called by the name of her sister. When I visited her, she would say, "Dr. ——, why do you not speak to me, you used to be so kind and pleasant and now you are as silent as the rest; do Dr. —— speak one word to me."

She improved slowly and favorably till about the middle of June, had taken morphine, sub-muriate of mercury, the arsenical solution and some laxative medicines, had also had blisters on her temples. Much of the time she swallowed with difficulty, so that food and medicine were given irregularly. On the 17th of June, she again lost her speech, but communicated in a very limited manner by general signs. If thirsty, she would place her finger on her lips; if she wanted air, she would make the motion of the fan. With this increase of symptoms, she had frequent pulse, dry skin, dry tongue, soreness of the throat, and great difficulty of swallowing. On the 20th of June, for the first

time during this long illness, she seemed to have some idea of the Hospital, and those who resided here, and by some external mark or peculiarity of dress, recognized a few individuals with whom she had previously been intimately acquainted.

When she first came to the Hospital, sad and unhappy, she and another young lady who was equally melancholy, were in the practice of sitting together in their rooms and weeping as they rehearsed their grief. Ascertaining this to be case, I directed their attendants to prevent such interviews alone, and separate them if thus found talking together. To avoid scrutiny, they learned the manual alphabet and communicated with each other on their fingers quite freely. This was unknown to me at the time, but now it was thought of by the young lady, who was nearly recovered, and she made an attempt to communicate with her upon her fingers. After a time, the experiment succeeded, and she learned for the first time that she was deprived of her external senses! She thought she had been for a long time in a dark, dismal place, where the people did not talk, and where they drank but did not eat.

Early in July she again lost her speech for forty-eight hours, and during the time was exceedingly sensitive and easily agitated. The slightest touch would alarm her, and bring on trembling; fanning agitated her, and the least motion of the bed-clothes would excite and disturb her.

Till the sixth of July, the senses remained lost. Various experiments were tried with her to satisfy us that they were entirely gone. She drank vinegar as water, took a tea-spoonful of Cayenne pepper as she would take so much bread, without noticing it in the least. On the 7th of July, the sense of smell was suddenly restored and she enjoyed the fragrance of flowers and other perfumes. This was the first restoration of any of the external senses, and it remained but a short time. For some days she had been very comfortable and seemed to be improving favorably. On the night of the 12th, the nurses were awakened by her groans, and found her in a state of great trepidation and alarm, which was only increased by every attempt to quiet her. When any one touched her, she would spring away in great fear, her eyes staring, and her whole frame trembling with agitation. In the afternoon of the next day, she became more composed and was able to recognize a few friends, but had entirely lost her speech. When she recognized any one, she would seize hold of them with a convulsive grasp, and by familiar signs of recognition, and great anima-

tion of countenance, would show the joy and satisfaction she experienced in meeting them. When these paroxysms have left her, she has usually supposed that she has been away to some dismal place, "down, down, down." When she meets her friends after the illness has passed, she says with great animation and expressions of delight, "got back, got back." At this time, she communicated readily with her fingers, and many of her friends learned her language. Her sense of touch was very acute, she read with ease the lettering on books, and the books for the blind. Her mind was very active, and her memory retentive. She walked about with some assistance, and gains strength and health between these paroxysms. She talked much with her friend J—, who had recovered, and was employed to converse with, and take charge of her.

When she is in one of her paroxysms she is dull, understands but little, and often loses her memory of every thing.

Her smell repeatedly returned for a short period, but was soon gone again,—so far as we have been able to discover, she has been totally blind from the first, and deaf since the first loss of hearing. She has repeatedly come out of these paroxysms with some delusion upon her mind. Once she supposed that her mother had visited her and brought her ornaments, which had been lent her; these she afterwards claimed as her own. For a long time, this impression remained, though her mother died when she was two years old. In the intervals of these paroxysms, she is sensible and rational, very quick in her discernment, and greatly disposed to mirthfulness.

Early in August, when she was in this comfortable state, she was frightened by some one coming to her room and taking hold of her. She was so much agitated by this, that the slightest touch, for a number of days, would alarm her. Her trepidation on this occasion was so great that she could hardly be persuaded to take her food or drinks, every communication frightened her so much. She again recovered from this fear and was cheerful and happy. She took much pleasure in knitting and was very industrious.

On the 12th of August, her friend J. left her. She had been most kind and faithful to her, and her departure was a cause of great grief; they were mutually attached, and both felt sad at the separation. Her attachment to J. was very strong, and whenever her name was communicated to her, her countenance brightened and she was full of animation and joy. Soon after this good friend left her, our patient was removed to the family apartments, where she has since remained.

On the 14th of August, she had another paroxysm, which is thus described by one who was with her. "Her face assumed a singular expression, her eyes rolled wildly, and when I attempted to speak with her, I found she did not notice at all. She kept my hand, but would suffer no other hand to touch her without an expression of horror. She trembled constantly, started frequently, and seemed to be in the greatest fear. In about an hour she became more calm and slept. It was thought best to place her in bed as she was not in a comfortable position. When touched for this purpose, she manifested the greatest agitation, and screamed in the most frightful manner, resisting with all her power. When finally placed in bed, she crouched close to the wall, trembled so as to shake the bed, and with every breath, continued those dreadful screams. After an hour she became more quiet, and slept again. When she waked she felt about to ascertain where she was, examined the hands of her watch to tell the time, and recognized the friend who was with her. She moved her hands about in an awkward manner, as if she had some idea of having communicated with them. When we attempted to talk to her in the usual manner, we ascertained that she had forgotten her alphabet; she had also forgotten how to knit, though she was knitting when the paroxysm came on. After a few attempts she succeeded in writing her wants on the slate, and in the course of the day learned her alphabet again and was able to knit." As usual she supposed that she had been away during this paroxysm, said she was "so glad to get back," and would never go away again. She did not inquire for any one, and was much afraid of being touched. She had been intimately acquainted with many persons in the house, but now seemed to have forgotten them all, and for a considerable time could not be made to understand who they were. After a few days she recollects that there were three physicians here, and gradually regained her knowledge of other friends.

For many days, in the latter part of August, she was quite ill, suffered from palpitation, headache, and severe neuralgia. After these symptoms had continued some days, she began to lose the use of her lower limbs; they were very painful, and when she attempted to walk, tottered, and repeatedly fell. Early in September, she lost the use of them entirely, and all sensibility in them. For a time they were perfectly cold and white as if dead, and pins or needles thrust into them produced no impression. They have since appeared more natural, but are yet insensible. At this time she very suddenly regained her senses of smell and taste, and was made very happy by it;

thought her other senses would soon be restored, and indulged in many pleasant anticipations. Soon after this, she began to articulate a few words, though in an imperfect manner ; she was not conscious of it, and when told that she had really spoken, her delight was unbounded ; she repeated the words continually and daily added to their number.

She was now very happy ; could taste, smell, and talk considerably. Her feeling was also very acute, so that she could not only read the books for the blind, which she did readily, but coins, seals, and engraved visiting cards. She was very industrious, and employed herself in knitting purses, making worsted mats, and sewing. The articles thus made she sold to visitors, and took great pleasure in counting her money and shewing it to her friends. She prepared some articles to be exhibited at the Fair in October, and was much delighted when she learned that she had obtained a premium for them. She was much interested in all accounts of the fair, and the descriptions of the articles there exhibited.

The evening after the fair she attended a dancing-party, which was got up for the patients, and though she could neither see the dancing nor hear the music, she enjoyed it greatly. She could feel the motion of the floor and took the hands of the dancers as they passed her, examined their dresses, inquired of all her associates who they had for partners, and seemed quite the happiest person in the room.

At this time she wrote to her brother that she was "as happy as the day is long." She remained in this state of enjoyment and good health till the 20th of October, when she again became ill, and for several days was in intense pain. She had severe palpitation, and the pain about the heart was very violent ; her eyes were much swollen and inflamed, and the distress in her head very great. Much of her pain seemed neuralgic, and she suffered apparently beyond human endurance. Large doses of morphine only afforded relief, and these often repeated. For many days her life was in jeopardy, and it seemed hardly desirable that she should again recover. Her distress gradually subsided, but we found that she had again lost her speech, and with it, all feeling in her hands ; they were entirely useless.

Her situation was now more deplorable and hopeless than ever. The only medium by which she had been able to communicate with those around her was now withdrawn, and existence was a burden. She could not speak as in her first attack, for she was now dumb ; she could not recognize her friends by the sense of touch, for her hands were paralyzed. She could see no one, hear no one, feel no one, and she

constantly suffered the most agonizing pain. Her friend watched her with increasing vigilance and solicitude, and as she was relieved from suffering she commenced teaching her an alphabet on her face. By untiring perseverance, she succeeded in communicating to her simple ideas in this novel manner. While this experiment was going on successfully, the sensibility of her hands was at once partially restored, and she was again able to converse in her usual manner.

From this severe illness she gradually recovered to her former condition, except that the acute sense of feeling which she had long had in her fingers, did not return, and she has since been unable to read even the raised letters of the blind.

During the month of November, she has been very comfortable most of the time; has had considerable headache, and gets easily fatigued, yet she is ever cheerful and happy. For some days previous to the annual Thanksgiving, she was anticipating the pleasures and festivities of that occasion, and when the day arrived she was full of enjoyment. She dined with her friends, and in the evening enjoyed the dance as much as before. She now spends her time in knitting, sewing, writing and playing games. In her chair on castors, she moves about from one apartment to another, enjoying the salutations which she everywhere meets, and though quite blind, deaf and dumb, and unable to walk or read, she has much real pleasure, is ever patient, cheerful and thankful to those friends who meet her with affectionate kindness and sympathy, and grateful to her Heavenly Father for so many favors and blessings in the midst of all her privations and sufferings.

TABLE 10.

Showing the Causes of Insanity, and circumstances connected with causes and predisposition to Insanity.

Intemperance,	278	Jealousy,	11
Ill Health,	318	Fright,	14
Masturbation,	145	Palsy,	19
Domestic Afflictions,	219	Hereditary, or having insane ancestors or kindred,	565
Religion,	191	Periodical,	450
Property,	131	Homicidal,	23
Disappointed Affection,	68	Have committed Homicide,	16
Disappointed Ambition,	33	Suicidal,	239
Epilepsy,	56	Have committed Suicide,	11
Puerperal,	67	Arising from physical causes,	918
Wounds of the Head,	26	Arising from moral causes,	667
Abuse of Snuff and Tobacco,	9		

Many not classed.

Intemperance continues to be one of the most prominent causes of insanity, notwithstanding the great change in the habits of the community. Probably three-fourths of the quantity of alcoholic drinks, in proportion to the number of individuals in New England, is abandoned,—yet there is enough still in use to send to this Hospital a large number of cases, annually, from this cause. Those persons who are not reached and influenced by the many appliances now bearing upon this habit, have strong appetites or weak principles, and are likely to use this poison so imprudently, as finally to feel its influence on physical health, and especially on the brain and nervous system in the production of palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, insanity, and other kindred diseases. It is not surprising that a brain that has been subjected to such a powerful narcotic as alcohol, that has been almost daily pressed with blood till it produces vertigo and stupor, should be so disturbed in its functions as to exhibit alarming disease and finally organic changes, which produce incurable chronic maladies that make life miserable and death prematurely certain. The brain is often affected in this way directly, and fatal mischief comes from the influence of this narcotic upon the organ itself. But it as frequently produces disease of other organs in the first instance, as the stomach, the liver, and the nervous ganglions; with these organs the brain has direct and powerful sympathy, and insanity is produced indirectly when the brain itself is not primarily affected.

It is a wonderful provision of the animal economy, that so great and frequent transgressions of the laws of life do not more suddenly and certainly prove fatal. We can eat excessively, and use improper articles freely, and for a long time, without any apparent evil; but the penalty will come—transgressions of these laws will be followed by summary punishment, as surely as violations of the moral law.

The condition of the brain is rendered such by the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, that even a suspension of their use will not always prevent the occurrence of insanity. With great opportunities for observation, I do not now recollect a single case of delirium tremens arising from the abandonment of intoxicating drinks. I know that many preventives have been prescribed, and that a cautious withdrawal has been recommended to prevent this calamity—yet, in my experience of six years as physician of a prison, and thirteen as Superintendent of this Hospital, I have seen many individuals who were broken off abruptly from all stimulating drinks, yet I do not think a single case of this disease has occurred. The reformation of intemperate persons by the

modern temperance reform, sustains this view of the subject, so contrary to former theories of this disease. The work of disease has so far advanced in some individuals who have recently reformed, or have pretended to reform, from the use of intoxicating drinks, that ordinary insanity has occurred without the apparent intervention of other causes,—even in these cases, the withdrawal of the stimulus cannot be reasonably supposed to have had any agency in producing the insanity.

A brain that has been long involved in the fumes of alcohol, that has circulated through it for years a contaminated vital fluid from which it must receive its nutrition, cannot be supposed to be in a condition to perform healthy functions. Such must be the condition of the brain in the case of many drunkards, and the results which we constantly witness, are proof of the correctness of this pathology.

In my experience, the senses, especially the sense of hearing, has been affected in cases of insanity arising from intemperance.

Twelve years ago, there was an insane man in the Hospital, who seemed to anticipate the magnetic telegraph. He conceived the idea of so managing electricity, as to communicate intelligence from one end of the Union to the other "as quick as lightning." He also supposed that he could instantly send intelligence to Europe whenever he desired. He went to Washington to obtain a patent for his discovery. When with us, he would spend the whole day passing from door to door of his gallery, striking his key upon the locks, at the same time uttering words unintelligible to us, and listening to the reply. In this way he communicated with his friends in Europe, where he was born and educated. He believed he was arrested and confined in the Hospital by false friends, who were desirous of taking advantage of his discoveries,—thought they had got possession of his apparatus, and tantalized him by giving him frequent shocks of electricity. These shocks exasperated him exceedingly and kept him constantly disturbed. They conveyed sounds to him as well as other impressions, calling him hard names, which kept him angry and violent much of the time. He was intemperate, and had had delirium tremens.

A man affected with insanity from the same cause, had an impression that he had a dictator in his head, whose mandate he dared not disobey. If he told him to do mischief, he did it, and laid the whole blame to his director. He had not a very good opinion of the power that directed him—often got angry with him, called him a "fellow," and a "mean fellow," and said that he was "ugly" and made him

so. This man was usually quiet and well-disposed, but was much of the time miserable and unhappy, because he must obey such a bad director.

Another man who has twice been in the Hospital, and whose insanity was produced by intemperance, was greatly excited and rendered quarrelsome by false hearing. His neighbors and children were taught to utter disrespectful language to him, and of him, and even perform music set to words reproachful and derogatory to his good name—people rapped at his door and left improper messages ; indeed, he was kept in a state of perpetual excitement and anger. When he undertook to avenge his imaginary wrongs, he was arrested and brought to the Hospital. This man is now much better, and able to live peacefully, in the world, with habits greatly improved, if not wholly cured.

A musician in our care would sing tunes, and then listen to hear the sounds go around the globe and return to him in full harmony some minutes after. His insanity was from the same cause.

Many of the insane from intemperance have false vision. One man who was with us, was visited by bears and tigers in his room, and he would fight them manfully, always overcoming them at last.

Another had snakes in his bed at night, with which he would contend, and which he would destroy. While at labor in the field, he would stop frequently and stamp them to death.

An old man who had been long intemperate, was visited by devils in the form of serpents, whom he could charm or frighten at pleasure. He dared not leave his room long at a time, fearing they would gain possession.

Alcohol is not the only narcotic which thus affects the brain and nervous system. Opium produces delirium tremens and probably insanity. *Tobacco* is a powerful narcotic agent, and its use is very deleterious to the nervous system, producing tremors, vertigo, faintness, palpitation of the heart, and other serious diseases. That tobacco certainly produces insanity, I am not able positively to observe ; but that it produces a predisposition to it, I am fully confident. Its influence upon the brain and nervous system generally, is hardly less obvious than that of alcohol, and if used excessively is equally injurious. The young are particularly susceptible to the influence of these narcotics. If a young man becomes intemperate before he is twenty years of age, he rarely lives to thirty. If a young man uses tobacco while the system is greatly susceptible to its influence, he will not be likely to escape in-

jurious effects that will be developed sooner or later, and both diminish the enjoyments of life and shorten its period.

The very general use of tobacco among young men at the present day, is alarming, and shows the ignorance and devotion of the devotees of this dangerous practice to one of the most virulent poisons of the vegetable world. The testimony of medical men, of the most respectable character, could be quoted to any extent to sustain these views of the deleterious influence of this dangerous narcotic.

Dr. Rush says of tobacco—"It impairs appetite, produces dyspepsia, tremors, vertigo, headache, and epilepsy. It injures the voice, destroys the teeth, and imparts to the complexion a disagreeable, dusky brown."

Dr. Boerhaave says that "since the use of tobacco has been so general in Europe, the number of hypochondriacal and consumptive complaints has increased by its use."

Dr. Cullen says: "I have known a small quantity snuffed up the nose to produce giddiness, stupor and vomiting. There are many instances of its more violent effects, even of its proving a mortal poison."

Dr. Darwin says, "it produces disease of the salivary glands and the pancreas, and injures the power of digestion by occasioning the person to spit off the saliva which he ought to swallow."

Dr. Tissott once saw the smoking of it prove fatal.

Dr. Pilcher details the particulars of a case of a medical student whom he had been requested to see. "This gentleman suffered under all the symptoms of phthisis. There was muco-purulent expectoration, night sweats, &c. The mucous membrane of the throat, epiglottis, and the neighboring parts, was coated with a brown fur. The patient had been an immoderate snuff-taker; he was told to discontinue the snuff; he did so, and recovered."

Dr. Chapman says: "By a member of Congress from the West, in the meridian of life, and of a very stout frame, I was some time since consulted; he told me that, from having been one of the most healthy and fearless of men, he had become 'sick all over, and timid as a girl.' He could not even present a petition to Congress, much less say a word concerning it, though he had long been a practising lawyer, and served much in legislative bodies. By any ordinary noise he was startled or thrown into tremulousness, and afraid to be alone at night. His appetite and digestion were gone, he had painful sensations at the pit of his stomach, and unrelenting constipated bowels. During the narrative of his suffering, his aspect approached the haggard wildness of mental distemper. On inquiry, I found that his consumption of tobacco

was almost incredible, by chewing, snuffing and smoking. Being satisfied that all his misery arose from this poisonous weed, its use was discontinued, and in a few weeks he entirely recovered.

Distressing as was this case, I have seen others, from the same cause, even more deplorable. Two young men were in succession brought to me for advice, whom I found in a state of insanity, very much resembling delirium tremens. Each had chewed and smoked tobacco to excess, though perfectly temperate as regarded drink. The further account given me was, "that in early life, adopting this bad practice, it grew with their growth. Dyspepsia soon occurred, attended by great derangement of the nervous system, and ultimately the mania I have mentioned. But I have also seen the same condition very speedily induced."

Dr. Franklin says he never used it, and never met with a man who did use it that advised him to follow his example.

The venerable John Quincy Adams, in a recent letter on the subject, says that in early life he used tobacco, but for more than thirty years he had discontinued the practice. "I have often wished," says he, "that every individual of the human race, affected with this artificial passion, would prevail upon himself to try, but for three months, the experiment which I have made, and am sure it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add *five years* to the average of human life."

Some cases have come under my observation which show the injurious effects of tobacco where no evil was suspected.

A respectable merchant, who abstained wholly from ardent spirits, applied to me for advice. He complained of great weakness, tremor of the limbs and joints, with lassitude, general prostration of health, and depression of spirits. Knowing that he used tobacco freely, I advised him to discontinue it entirely; he soon became better, and after a time was wholly relieved from these disagreeable symptoms.

A distinguished clergyman informed me that he had been an extravagant snuff-taker; that for years he had had a disagreeable affection of the head, and his health was not good. He did not attribute either to his use of snuff, but thinking it a filthy habit and a growing evil, he resolved to leave it off. He was surprised to find the difficulty in his head almost immediately left him, and his general health became quite good.

A gentleman of athletic frame, and about twenty-four years of age, applied to me for advice. He complained of insufferable faintness and

distress of stomach, morning sickness, vomiting, trembling and prostration of strength. He diminished his tobacco considerably, and was immediately better, but had not resolution to abandon the pernicious practice.

In our experience in the Hospital, tobacco in all its forms is injurious to the insane. It increases excitement of the nervous system in many cases, deranges the stomach, and produces vertigo, tremors, and stupor in others. It is difficult to control its use with the insane, and though considerable suffering comes from its entire abandonment, it cannot be generally allowed with safety.

One patient, while at labor, found a quantity of tobacco, and hid it in his bed. He used it freely, became sick, lost his appetite, and confined himself to his bed completely intoxicated. After some days, diligent search was made, and a store of tobacco was found in his straw bed ; when this was removed he almost immediately recovered, and in a few days was well as before.

A patient who came into the Hospital a furious maniac, soon became calm and improved favorably. He labored in the field with propriety, and exhibited every indication of a favorable convalescence. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, he again became very violent and insane. It was soon discovered that he had in some way obtained tobacco. After he ceased to use it, he again became calm and convalescent.

An aged lady was brought to us very insane. The practice of her friends for some time had been to give her ardent spirits to intoxicate her at night, and tobacco and snuff, in unlimited quantity, for the day. All these were withdrawn at once ; her sufferings for some days were great ; but after a time she became calm, and got better as soon as the influence of this excitement was over.

I have already exceeded my intended limits in the detail of cases.

It is very natural to suppose that an article possessing the active properties of this fascinating narcotic, should produce most deleterious effects upon health—particularly upon the brain and nervous system.

The uninitiated cannot smoke a cigar, or use tobacco in any form, without unpleasant effects,—how then can it be possible that a poison so active can be used with impunity ? The stomach and brain, subjected to such influences, will become diseased, and show their effects as certainly as if alcohol were used. If asked my medical opinion, which was safest, four glasses of wine or four quids of tobacco, daily, I should say unhesitatingly the *wine*. Of the two evils, this would, in my

opinion, be the least. Tobacco is the strongest, most dangerous narcotic—the habit of its use is the strongest and most difficult to overcome, and the influence felt from it most baneful and destructive to health.

The causes of insanity may be divided into *voluntary* and *involuntary*. Of the former, the principal are *intemperance* and the *secret vice*, other causes may be of this class, such as hazardous speculation, many religious vagaries, imprudent exposures, and irregularities. None are so prominent as the two first named, and none so fully stain the character with guilt, which even the occurrence of hopeless disease can hardly wipe away. Intemperance disorders the senses, and induces apoplexy, epilepsy and palsy. The cases from this cause are about as favorable for recovery as the majority of others, but are most sure to return if the habit of intemperance recurs. The secret vice produces the very worst form of insanity, because it is so difficult to avoid the continuance of the cause, and because the energies of the system are more prostrated by it than by almost any other cause. Such patients become degraded animals, so entirely abandoned to the habit, that hopeless dementia and drivelling idiocy generally follow. A few can be influenced to abandon the practice, and a few others can be cured in spite of it; but in almost all cases the disease will become worse, and these dreadful consequences will ensue.

The secret vice, though doubtless a frequent cause of insanity, and of other severe and fatal diseases, far more than is generally supposed, is most operative in preventing recovery from insanity, arising from this and other causes. It is extensively and alarmingly the result of an active propensity excited by disease and unrestrained by reason, moral influences or self-respect. Many cases of a favorable character progress towards recovery till this practice is commenced, then the patient becomes listless, is inclined to lie down or sit in a bent position, walks moderately, looks feeble and feels weak and miserable. His mind loses its energies, its scope is circumscribed; more and more, till this beastly indulgence occupies all his thoughts, and the remnant of all the physical powers are concentrated to this single effort of gross and debased animal nature. Thus the grovelling sensualist lives often a long life a degraded sufferer, without a manly thought or a moral feeling worthy of his nature or his destiny, and finally leaves the world without the regret of his friends, a useless, burthensome, loathsome object of abhorrence and disgust.

TABLE 11.

Occupation.

Farmers,	272	Stone-cutters,	3
Laborers,	178	Soap-makers,	3
Merchants,	98	Stevedores,	2
Shoemakers,	89	Broom-makers,	2
Seamen,	80	Copper-smiths,	2
Carpenters,	57	Watchmen,	2
Manufacturers,	35	Drovers,	2
Teachers,	31	Card-makers,	2
Students,	31	Glass-makers,	2
Blacksmiths,	22	Engineers,	2
Printers,	20	Tobacconists,	2
Tailors,	14	Weavers,	2
Coopers,	14	Soldiers,	2
Machinists,	13	Pump-makers,	2
Clergymen,	12	Umbrella-makers,	6
Painters,	12	Snath-maker,	1
Cabinet-makers,	11	Gilder,	1
Bricklayers,	10	Sheriff,	1
Clothiers,	8	Constable,	1
Rope-makers,	7	Furrier,	1
Jewellers,	7	News-collector,	1
Lawyers,	6	Broker,	1
Physicians,	6	Hatter,	1
Sail-makers,	6	Mat-maker,	1
Millers,	5	Stocking-weaver,	1
Bakers,	5	Bellows-maker,	1
Musicians,	5	Chair-maker,	1
Paper-makers,	5	Auctioneer,	1
Coachmen,	5	Miniature-painter,	1
Innkeepers,	5	Bookbinder,	1
Pedlers,	4	Fisherman,	1
Harness-makers,	4	Dyer,	1
Barbers,	4	Shipwright,	1
Tanners,	4	Truckman,	1
Book-keepers,	4	Britannia-ware-maker,	1
Curriers,	4	Cashier,	1
Gardeners,	4	Females not accustomed to labor,	177
Wheelwrights,	4	Females accustomed to sedentary employments,	240
Carriage-makers,	4	Females accustomed to active employments,	432
Turners,	4	Many not classed.	
Calico-printers,	3		
Comb-makers,	3		
Butchers,	3		

TABLE 12.

Diseases which have proved fatal.

Marasmus,	37	Diarrhoea,	3
Apoplexy and Palsy,	20	Chronic Dysentery,	3
Epilepsy,	17	Erysipelas,	3
Consumption,	16	Disease of the Brain from In-	
Disease of the Heart,	13	temperance,	2
Suicide,	11	Bronchitis,	2
Disease of the Brain,	7	Old Age,	1
Typhus Fever,	6	Gastric Fever,	1
Hemorrhage,	5	Land Scurvy,	1
Lung Fever,	5	Congestive Fever,	1
Cholera Morbus,	4	Concussion of the Brain,	1
Inflammation of the Bowels,	4	Disease of the Bladder,	1
Dysenteric Fever,	4	Fright,	1
Mortification of the Limbs,	3		
Dropsy,	3	Total,	175

Though the number of deaths has been large this year, (24,) it is not greater in proportion to the number in the Hospital than it has been several previous. There has been an uncommon number of persons affected with *general palsy* in our care the present season. Seven have died suddenly, five with symptoms of apoplexy, and two with epilepsy. Many such cases remain whose hold on life is very precarious and uncertain.

A large number of deaths every year are from old, demented, incurable cases, who have little mind left, and no hope of future usefulness.

Deaths from acute diseases, affecting persons recently insane, are exceedingly rare with us; but we have to lament a few every year that have fatal lesion of the brain, or some severe febrile or inflammatory disease which proves fatal.

An insane person laboring under acute disease, has much less prospect of recovery than one who has the possession of his mind, or even one who has delirium, incident to these forms of disease. He cannot be as well nursed, as well prescribed for, or judged of, as one whose reason is undisturbed; and insanity itself often arises from causes, or produces effects, which coincide with the symptoms of acute disease, and render it more likely to be fatal. It is not uncommon for insane persons, when sick with fever or acute inflammation, to keep about, and

sometimes take substantial food till within a short time of death. The maniacal excitement, proving a substitute for muscular strength, gives way suddenly, and the patient dies at once. Some patients who have been greatly excited for many days together, seem to die of exhaustion only. With this there is often combined a fright or alarm that agitates the patient, but which admits of no explanation, the mind being in a condition which precludes understanding; such cases often fail rapidly, and die suddenly.

It is not uncommon that the friends, or their physician, mistake other diseases for insanity, especially an erythematic inflammation of the membranes of the brain, which might generally be fatal if undisturbed, but which is not unfrequently rendered so by a long journey, severe restraints or opposition, and often probably by improper treatment.

The present autumn a case was brought to our care of this description—there had been neither a passage of urine or from the bowels for some days previous. She had dry tongue, rapid pulse, hot skin, and symptoms of great exhaustion. She took a laxative medicine which moved moderately, but she failed rapidly, and in spite of every effort, sunk down and died in forty-eight hours after her admission, and about the end of the second week of her illness.

No epidemic has ever visited this Hospital to any great extent. This year a disease has existed in our neighborhood, affecting many individuals, but two cases only occurred among our patients, one of these very slight, and the other unattended by severe or dangerous symptoms. The deaths that occur are more frequently from newly admitted patients, than from old residents, showing conclusively that the elements of disease and death are generated elsewhere, and not in the Hospital.

Of the twenty-four deaths that have occurred the present year, eighteen were from the 293 patients admitted in the course of the year, and six only from the 263 that remained at the end of the last year.

TABLE 13.

Showing the Comparative Expense of supporting old and recent cases of Insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing patients in Institutions in the early periods of disease.

No. of the old cases.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Cost of support at \$100 per year.	No. of the recent cases discharged.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Cost of support at \$2 25 per week.
2	71	30 years.	\$3000 00	2077	25	9 weeks,	\$20 25
7	50	19 "	1900 00	2080	30	17 "	38 25
8	62	23 "	2300 00	2087	44	11 "	24 75
12	49	27 "	2700 00	2102	40	11 "	24 75
18	73	35 "	3500 00	2109	56	20 "	45 00
19	61	20 "	2000 00	2110	24	28 "	63 00
21	41	18 "	1800 00	2117	29	28 "	63 00
27	49	18 "	1800 00	2123	23	28 "	63 00
44	58	27 "	2700 00	2128	45	21 "	47 25
45	62	27 "	2700 00	2130	37	15 "	33 75
102	55	27 "	2700 00	2133	33	20 "	45 00
133	46	15 "	1500 00	2135	48	29 "	65 25
209	41	18 "	1800 00	2146	27	9 "	20 25
260	49	18 "	1800 00	2153	22	9 "	20 25
278	51	12 "	1200 00	2156	51	32 "	72 00
319	55	11 "	1100 00	2167	27	26 "	58 50
347	60	16 "	1600 00	2171	30	26 "	58 50
376	42	14 "	1400 00	2178	76	22 "	49 50
425	50	15 "	1500 00	2186	45	20 "	45 00
431	38	15 "	1500 00	2188	25	28 "	63 00
435	57	17 "	1700 00	2198	36	8 "	18 00
451	50	11 "	1100 00	2204	57	12 "	27 00
488	38	19 "	1900 00	2219	14	6 "	13 50
532	71	15 "	1500 00	2230	57	8 "	18 00
467 years. \$46,700 00				443 weeks. \$996 75			

Whole expense of 24 old cases, at \$100,	..	..	..	..	..	\$46,700 00
Average expense of 24 old cases,	.	.	.	.	.	1,945 83
Whole expense of 24 recent cases,	.	.	.	.	.	996 75
Average expense of 24 recent cases,	.	.	.	.	.	41 53

TABLE 14.

Showing the Duration of Insanity, the Ages and Civil State of Patients in the Hospital, admitted last year and previous years.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842	1843.	1844.	1845.
Duration before admission:													
Less than 1 year, . . .	41	56	48	54	72	82	84	75	81	106	129	127	156
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	52	58	62	68	89
" 5 to 10 " . . .	27	14	15	13	14	16	18	15	12	13	15	12	15
" 10 to 20 " . . .	31	6	5	11	14	8	10	10	10	5	7	10	19
" 20 to 30 " . . .	12	4	0	2	4	7	1	3	4	5	1	5	5
" 30 to 40 " . . .	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	4	1	3	0
Unknown,	12	8	7	6	5	13	2	1	4	7	5	11	9
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220	236	293
Duration with those remaining at the end of each year:													
Less than 1 year, . . .	26	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	32	40	45	51	63
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	23	25	22	39	51	65	69	75	74	89	74	84	128
" 5 to 10 " . . .	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	53	38	55	45	63
" 10 to 20 " . . .	28	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	45	37	52	49	66
" 20 to 30 " . . .	7	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	15	18	19	14	18
" 30 to 40 " . . .	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	6	4	7	7
Unknown,	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	9	10	6	13	15
	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255	263	360
Ages of patients when admitted:													
Under 20 years,	2	12	4	11	13	17	10	10	7	14	15	16	20
From 20 to 30 years, . . .	34	31	23	29	58	47	47	46	50	55	48	64	92
" 30 to 40 " . . .	46	31	36	32	34	51	49	40	45	44	62	65	63
" 40 to 50 " . . .	35	31	28	26	31	32	30	34	31	46	39	43	42
" 50 to 60 " . . .	14	8	13	14	13	20	21	21	19	24	38	26	49
" 60 to 70 " . . .	17	5	6	13	12	8	14	6	9	12	11	17	18
" 70 to 80 " . . .	3	0	3	0	7	2	8	5	1	2	5	3	8
Over 80 years,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220	236	293
Civil state of patients when admitted:													
Single,	92	71	52	68	94	101	80	75	82	108	92	114	165
Married,	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	63	76	103	102	105
Widows,	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	13	12	17	17	16
Widowers,	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	5	2	8	3	7
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220	236	293

TABLE 15.

Showing the Comparative Curability of Insanity, treated at different periods of Disease.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex.	Cured or Curable.	Incurable.
Of less duration than 1 year,	1115			
Males, . .	.	529	466	63
Females, . .	.	586	527	59
From 1 to 2 years, . .	387			
Males, . .	.	196	105	91
Females, . .	.	191	117	74
From 2 to 5 years, . .	360			
Males, . .	.	209	65	144
Females, . .	.	151	57	94
From 5 to 10 years, . .	202			
Males, . .	.	115	14	101
Females, . .	.	87	12	75
From 10 to 15 years, . .	121			
Males, . .	.	60	5	55
Females, . .	.	61	4	57
From 15 to 20 years, . .	42			
Males, . .	.	29	1	28
Females, . .	.	13	0	13
From 20 to 25 years, . .	32			
Males, . .	.	18	0	18
Females, . .	.	14	0	14
From 25 to 30 years, . .	10			
Males, . .	.	8	0	8
Females, . .	.	2	0	2
Over 30 years, . .	13			
Males, . .	.	5	0	5
Females, . .	.	8	0	8

Some unknown.

TABLE 16.

Showing the Comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different ages.

		Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20, .	.	270			
Males,	.	.	135	58	78
Females,	.	.	135	38	47
From 20 to 25,	.	335			
Males,	.	.	187	101	86
Females,	.	.	148	100	48
From 25 to 30,	.	318			
Males,	.	.	169	85	84
Females,	.	.	149	99	50
From 30 to 35,	.	302			
Males,	.	.	159	87	72
Females,	.	.	143	93	50
From 35 to 40,	.	261			
Males,	.	.	123	68	55
Females,	.	.	138	92	46
From 40 to 45,	.	195			
Males,	.	.	108	72	36
Females,	.	.	97	63	34
From 45 to 50,	.	163			
Males,	.	.	78	50	28
Females,	.	.	85	64	21
From 50 to 55,	.	155			
Males,	.	.	73	48	25
Females,	.	.	82	59	23
From 55 to 60,	.	78			
Males,	.	.	39	26	13
Females,	.	.	39	24	15
From 60 to 65,	.	71			
Males,	.	.	32	21	11
Females,	.	.	39	27	12
From 65 to 70,	.	34			
Males,	.	.	22	14	8
Females,	.	.	12	8	4
From 70 to 75,	.	23			
Males,	.	.	13	6	7
Females,	.	.	10	9	1
Over 75, .	.	17			
Males,	.	.	6	3	3
Females,	.	.	11	5	6

Some unknown.

TABLE 17.

Showing the relation of Cause to Recovery.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.						
Ill-health, puerperal, followed fever, measles, wounds, &c., . . .		443				
Males, . . .		.	88	50	38	
Females, . . .		.	355	259	96	
Intemperance, . . .		287				
Males, . . .		.	259	141	118	
Females, . . .		.	28	15	13	
Masturbation and its results, debility, weakness, &c., .		158				
Males, . . .		.	143	39	104	
Females, . . .		.	15	1	14	
Epilepsy, . . .		56				
Males, . . .		.	47	7	40	
Females, . . .		.	9	0	9	
Palsy, . . .		44				
Males, . . .		.	32	5	27	
Females, . . .		.	12	2	10	
MORAL CAUSES.						
Religious, including Mormonism, Millerism, Fanaticism, &c., . . .		196				
Males, . . .		.	102	74	28	
Females, . . .		.	94	66	28	
Afflictions, trouble, love, fright, fear of death, future punishment, &c., .		397				
Males, . . .		.	117	71	46	
Females, . . .		.	280	171	109	
Anxiety about property, fear of poverty, &c., .		129				
Males, . . .		.	103	60	43	
Females, . . .		.	26	16	10	

TABLE 18.

Showing the causes of Insanity as affecting persons pursuing different Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	Intemperance.	In-Health.	Masturbation.	Domestic Afflictions.	Religious.	Property.	Disappointed Affection.	Disappointed Ambition.	Epilepsy.	Wounds on the Head.	Jealousy.	Fright	Total.
Farmers, . . .	60	10	24	20	24	26	3	0	1	3	0	0	179
Shoemakers, . . .	9	5	24	4	10	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	62
Laborers, . . .	67	3	15	4	8	6	0	0	3	0	1	2	109
Seamen, . . .	31	1	6	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	56
Merchants, . . .	11	2	32	2	4	15	0	0	2	0	0	1	69
Carpenters, . . .	15	5	7	2	8	6	3	0	2	0	0	1	49
Blacksmiths, . . .	4	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Students, . . .	0	2	18	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
Clergymen, . . .	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lawyers, . . .	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Physicians, . . .	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Painters, . . .	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	14
Manufacturers, . . .	9	0	3	0	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	22
Barbers, . . .	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

When there is a strong constitutional tendency to insanity, it is a question of serious magnitude to decide what course to pursue with offspring to ward off the danger and protect the system from its accession. All that can be said of hereditary predisposition is, that it increases the liability to disease ; it is never, strictly speaking, a cause. Some other influence must be brought to bear upon the individual before he will have gout, consumption, scrofula, epilepsy, insanity, or any other hereditary disease. The course adopted by parents and teachers in this matter, is often a mistaken one. Strong propensities should generally be checked, not encouraged. The student should be taught to be active, and the active be restrained and made to study. If the nervous system is exceedingly susceptible, the muscular and circulating systems should be encouraged to activity so as to balance this unequal tendency. If the child is disposed to be rough, passionate, and quarrelsome, he should be subjected to gentle influences, mild diet, and female society

and instruction. Obedience to well directed authority is essential to any suitable control and salutary management. Unrestrained passion, ungoverned appetite and unlimited indulgence, are probably more frequently the causes of insanity, diseases of the heart, and other severe nervous affections, than hereditary predisposition ; they establish a predisposition where none existed, and may also prove an exciting cause of disease in the very cases in which they have given the tendency.

There are many cases of children where the mind is too active for the body ; intense application wears upon the physical powers and induces disease. In others, all the energies of the system are devoted to gratify animal wants and the lower propensities. Of all things, precocity should be discouraged ; the very indication of it is a proof of incipient disease of the brain, which, if encouraged, will inevitably result in concentrating the elements of death upon the brain or some vital organ. The common impression that the young must be permitted to pursue their own inclinations in the business of life, is not always sound discretion. The character should be moulded by training, and the inclinations be changed when they tend to develop the causes of disease which hereditary propensity or acquired tendency has established. This can always be done by suitable training, and this is the great business of education. It is not so much to store the mind with knowledge as to train the faculties, lop off excrescences, and cultivate what is feeble and improperly developed, thus making a well balanced mind, fortified to meet the evils of life, to overcome difficulties and to bear with good spirit the unavoidable calamities that will meet us. Knowledge can be acquired at any age, but the foundation of a useful and happy life must be laid by correct discipline in youth, when the susceptibilities are tender and the confidence in parents and teachers, leading to no suspicions of error, is paramount and abiding. Many of the evils of life, the imperfections of character, the sufferings to which after-life is incident, and many of the failures of youth to accomplish anticipated results, arise from education founded on incorrect principles, and pursued to the accomplishment of undesirable ends. Such are also the foundations of disease, and especially insanity. When we witness the great number of cases of insanity arising from improper influences, education, habits, unrestrained desires and propensities, we have little cause to seek for natural tendencies, but great reason to lament over evils now established in the character and the life, which an early, correct discipline, would have averted.

TABLE 19.

Showing the state of the Moon at the commencement of a paroxysm of excitement in 125 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 875 paroxysms. Also, the relation of the Moon to the 175 Deaths which have occurred in the Hospital.

NUMBER OF PAROXYSMS EACH DAY.					NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH DAY.				
Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Quarter.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Quarter.
1	25	17	8	1	1	4	2	2	1
2	51	28	23	2	2	9	6	3	2
3	32	17	15	3	3	11	5	6	3
4	34	16	18	4	4	6	3	3	4
5	27	12	15	5	5	9	4	5	5
6	34	16	18	6	6	9	5	4	6
7	44	22	22	7	7	8	1	7	7
End of 1st qr.					End of 1st qr.				
8	39	21	18	1	8	7	4	3	1
9	27	16	11	2	9	9	3	6	2
10	20	9	11	3	10	3	3	0	3
11	30	13	17	4	11	3	1	2	4
12	29	17	12	5	12	6	3	3	5
13	28	15	13	6	13	8	6	2	6
14	39	18	21	7	14	6	4	2	7
End of 2d qr.					End of 2d qr.				
15	39	23	16	1	15	4	3	1	1
16	22	11	11	2	16	10	6	4	2
17	36	22	14	3	17	6	3	3	3
18	18	9	9	4	18	2	2	0	4
19	26	17	9	5	19	3	2	1	5
20	37	21	16	6	20	8	5	3	6
21	32	18	14	7	21	7	4	3	7
End of 3d qr.					End of 3d qr.				
22	31	16	15	1	22	4	3	1	1
23	34	13	21	2	23	5	2	3	2
24	39	21	18	3	24	7	3	4	3
25	29	13	16	4	25	7	4	3	4
26	26	12	14	5	26	7	4	3	5
27	19	9	10	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	28	17	11	7	28	7	5	2	7
Paroxysms,	875				Deaths,	175			

There have been added to this table, on the moon, 19 new cases of periodical insanity, making 125 cases, and 86 new paroxysms of excitement, making, in all, 875 paroxysms, also 24 deaths, which makes in the whole 175 deaths in 13 years, which is an average of $13\frac{1}{2}$ annually.

The results of this year are more favorable to the theories which have been promulgated on the subject of lunar influence, but lead to no results, as a whole, to sustain the theory.

Of the cases of excitement recorded, 51 of the 86 occurred at the new and full moon, and 35 at the quadratures; this is considerably in favor of the popular theory. Of the 24 deaths, 11 occurred at the period of excitement, and 13 at the period of collapse; a trifle against the theory. Of the 24 deaths, 11 occurred at the period of excitement, at the new and full moon. Of these deaths, one was from disease of the brain, two from disease of the heart, one from lung fever, two from epilepsy, one from fright, one typhus fever, one marasmus, one dysentery, and one consumption. 13 deaths occurred at the quadratures or periods of collapse, two from typhus fever, three from apoplexy, one suicide, two from palsy, two from marasmus, one from consumption, one dysentery, and one from disease of the heart. The deaths of five cases of acute disease were in the period of excitement. One of acute disease of the brain, one of acute epilepsy, one of lung fever, one of dysentery, and one of typhus fever.

Though I have not been able to discover any direct influence of the moon in the production of insanity, or in the occurrence of the paroxysms in periodical cases, it cannot be denied that there is such a thing as regular periodicity with regard to the functions of the animal economy, and to certain diseases affecting the system. The menstrual period is a lunar period; almost all fevers have weekly or semi-monthly tendencies to crisis. The most acute often terminate at the end of the first week, and the more protracted at the end of the second, third, or fourth week. Epilepsy often occurs at nearly regular lunar periods, and many of the friends of patients say that this disease and the excitements of insanity occur most frequently at the new and full moon. If these coincidences were observed only by the ignorant and superstitious, they might pass unnoticed as too intimately connected with preconceived notions and partial examinations of occurrences to establish and sustain what tradition has handed down as true; but men of the greatest science and closest observa-

tion, such as Mead, Sydenham, Balfour, Orton, Allen, and Morrison, recognize such influence. It is at this time a subject of close philosophical investigation, which should be encouraged and examined, rather than ridiculed and rejected.

TABLE 20.

Of Per Cent.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Recovery of cases of less than one year, .	82	82	84	89	86	90	91	91	91	88	93	89½
Recoveries of all discharged,	54	46	53	57	52	47	53	49	46	59	54	62½
Recoveries of old cases, .	20	16	19	25	15	17	22	21	16	29	24	31½

Per Cent. of cases from the most prominent Causes each year.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Ill-health, . . .	8	18	21	22	21	28	27	25	23	18	16	15	13
Religious, . . .	9	6	7	7	6	9	5	4	4	9	13	9	7
The Affections, . . .	14	12	17	16	16	15	25	17	13	15	9	10	14
Property, . . .	7	11	9	6	6	10	6	5	4	5	7	3	9
Intemperance, . . .	25	24	23	15	10	16	8	12	12	8	6	8	10
Masturbation, . . .	5	6	7	16	21	6	8	7	6	4	3	2	6

Per Cent. of Deaths of all in the Hospital each year.

1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
2½	3½	3½	3¼	3½	4½	5½	3¾	3	2¾	4¾	3	4½

Per cent. of deaths of the whole number, 175 of 2306, 7½
 Per cent. of deaths of the average number the last year, 24 of 316. 7½

Per Cent. of the Recoveries compared with the admitted

There have been in the Hospital 2306 patients, of whom 1038 have recovered, which is .

There have been admitted 156 cases of duration less than one year; of these, 42 per cent.

93 have recovered, which is 62 per cent.
Many others are convalescent.

LABOR. The labor of the Hospital, whether considered as economical, pecuniary, or remedial, is becoming more important every year. It may now be divided into domestic, mechanical, horticultural, and farming.

Domestic labor divides into a number of branches and departments. The sawing of wood, supplying the fires, procuring vegetables, and assisting in preparing them for cooking, the feeding of stock, milking cows, &c., daily employ many individuals, and furnish them agreeable and healthy exercise.

Many women and a few men assist in cooking, both in the kitchens and bakery, making themselves useful, and spending their time agreeably. Since our last report, an excellent bakery has been erected, and has been in operation nearly a year. All the bread, pastry, &c., consumed in the establishment, are here prepared. This is considered not only convenient but truly economical. Two persons, a man and woman, do all the baking for the family, which consists of between four and five hundred persons. The bread, throughout the establishment, is uniform, and is used when in the most palatable and healthy condition.

One patient, a young man, is constantly employed in the bakery, and is making good progress in learning the trade.

At the close of the last year, our new laundry went into successful operation. In this department of domestic labor, more female patients are constantly employed than in any other. Two male patients are constantly employed here, and occasionally more; one turns the mangle, the other plies the washing-machine. The washing is mostly done by steam, and the building warmed conveniently and cheaply by steam pipes. Ten or twelve women daily spend five or six hours in this department, assisting in the washing, ironing and mending the garments. The rooms for labor are pleasant and the patients usually volunteer to do this labor.

In winter and bad weather, the large attic of this building is used for drying, and artificial heat is applied. In summer and pleasant weather, the drying is done in the open air. A convenient airing room, contiguous to the ironing room, is used for hanging clothes in a high temperature, thus securing perfect dryness when used. The overseer of the laundry collects the clothes from the different apartments, taking a list of the articles, and on certain days of the week sees that they are washed, ironed, and mended, and returns them to their places, being responsible for their safe return, as well as for the proper operation of his department, in every respect.

These two new buildings, the bakery and laundry, situated somewhat remote from the house, are a great acquisition to the Hospital. Washing should never be performed in the basement rooms of a Hospital. The steam, and particularly the effluvia arising from soiled clothes, is always offensive in the apartments above. Basement rooms are rarely pleasant, and often unhealthy from dampness and coldness.

If it is an object to secure respectable help in these departments, and to employ a large number of patients, it is desirable that the apartments should be commodious, well lighted and pleasant.

The preparation and packing of fuel for the fires in the house, furnish much labor for a class of patients who are employed in the garden and on the farm in summer. This furnishes healthy employment for them, and is sought by many more than can be engaged in it. This labor is almost exclusively performed by patients.

The care of stock and poultry is the favorite labor of some patients. One man devotes himself to the horses, others to the oxen, &c., taking the best care of them.

MECHANICAL LABOR. In the mattress shop much labor has been performed the past year. All the mattresses for the new wings were made here, and many others have been made over. This shop has been profitable to the institution, and is a convenience that could not well be dispensed with. One patient makes most of the mattresses, others assist him in untwisting the rope, picking the hair, and other minor duties connected with the employment.

The SHOE SHOP is another valuable department of Hospital labor, The profit in this shop is small, as the principal object of engaging in the business was to furnish employment to shoemakers, who abound in the Hospital, to make better and cheaper work than we could have made for us elsewhere, and to do our own mending, which is a consideration of some magnitude, employing at least one hand constantly. The results of this department of labor have always been satisfactory, and still continue to be so.

The following is a statement of the labor and expenses of this shop, furnished by the overseer :—

Amount of work done for Officers, Overseers, and Assistants,	\$450	59
For Patients,	. . . . .	630 96
Shoes on hand,	. . . . .	85 00

Stock on hand,		\$35 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,201 55
Expended in stock,		\$591 01
Wages of Overseer,		233 67
Board of "		101 53
Binding,		35 00
Fuel,		20 00
Stock on hand at the commencement of the year,		90 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,071 21
Balance,		<hr/>
		\$130 34

One female patient has bound 1050 pairs of shoes the past year; 666 pairs for this shop and 384 pairs for another, besides a considerable amount of other needle work. Others are equally industrious as seamstresses, laundresses, &c.

Many patients have been employed in the carpenter's shop the past year. Most of the bedsteads and tables for the new wings, have been made here. There is no want of employment for a good mechanic in this shop and about the premises, or for as many patients as can be furnished with benches and tools. In such a large establishment, repairs and improvements are daily called for, and as much benefit in proportion to their numbers, is derived from the active labor of these artisans during convalescence, as from any other laborers, not even excepting farmers and gardeners.

One patient, after getting over his excitement, continued his labor till he paid all his own bills for board at the Hospital, and had more than enough money remaining to bear his expenses home. Another paid a large share of his expenses while here, and recovered from deep melancholy, which had continued many months. He returned home cheerful and happy.

A man, now favorably convalescing, thinks he shall not be able to return home next month, as he has engaged to make so many hand-sleds for coasting and labor.

The seamstresses' room is the next important department of labor at the Hospital. This is a new and well adapted apartment, over the bakery. In this, two tailoresses and a dress-maker find constant employment in making and mending garments, in which they are assisted by many female patients. This assistance is not only very important to the institution, but very useful to the patients themselves. A larger

proportion of the women are regularly and constantly employed than of the men ; sewing, knitting, and embroidery occupy the time of a large number who do not seek more active employments.

In my last report, I gave briefly the history of the case of a girl twelve years old, who had been insane from infancy. She has recently come under my care, and is now in the Hospital. No change had taken place in her mind when she came to us, nor had her friends been able to teach her. She apparently failed to learn for want of the power of attention. When she first came under my care she seemed incapable of doing any thing requested of her regularly. Her habits were, in many respects, bad, and her passions were frequently excited by an attempt to teach her. Our first effort was to correct some of her disagreeable habits, one of which was a continued spitting upon herself and the floor. This habit was entirely controlled in a few weeks. She was next made to take an interest in piling blocks, which were daily brought to her. When she got out of patience with these, she repeatedly threw them out of the window, and would neither go for them nor put them away. After a time, she became interested in them, amused herself very much with them, and will now pack them nicely in the box when she has done with them, and go for them when she desires to renew the amusement. After this she took a fancy to dolls, in which she became greatly interested ; she will now dress them and amuse herself with these, and other toys familiar to children. She has recently assisted in setting the table, goes to the fountain, procures water, and fills the cups for the boarders in the wards, and does such errands for the attendants as they can make her understand. The greatest advance that has been made in the improvement of her mind and power of attention, is in teaching her to sew. For a long time all the efforts to accomplish this seemed unavailing. Her attendant would place the needle in her hand, pass it through the cloth, and assist to draw it through, and finish the stitch, but the child failed to accomplish the whole, and it seemed doubtful whether she would be able to do it. Her faithful attendants persevered, and, finding an increased interest in the employment, were encouraged to continue their efforts, and she is now able to sew a very decent seam, and improves rapidly in this new and advanced department of knowledge. The success of these efforts encourages us to persevere. It is easier to advance in improvement than to begin it, and we are not without hope that this interesting being will not only be able to take care of herself, but in some degree, to be useful to her friends, and perhaps gain knowledge which shall show her her own re-

sponsibilities, moral duties and obligations. It is no small achievement in any case to make a responsible agent out of an irresponsible one, but to make an intelligent woman of an insane infant, who has grown to womanhood without developments of mind or morals, is an attempt worthy of patient trial.

FARM AND GARDEN. Since the report of last year, about ten acres of land has been added to the farm. Most of this was unreclaimed meadow land, capable of being made very valuable. Besides this, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury has purchased a farm of twenty-seven acres, contiguous to our own, for the benefit of the Hospital. We can have the use of this by paying annually the interest of its cost, and the fee of the land when the principal shall be paid. It is a very desirable and necessary addition to our domain, and the price is very reasonable.

No department of labor is more profitable to the Hospital or beneficial to the individuals employed, than these out-door labors, and more persons labor regularly in them than in all other business, at the seasons when they can be pursued. The same class of patients do much at improvements. They have this year dug the stone and laid sixty rods of heavy, substantial wall, cleared six acres of land of a great quantity of stone and stumps, made a good road in front of the Hospital, graded the land where the old road was, made hedges and banks, and transplanted trees and shrubbery.

The quantity of the products of the farm and garden, is given in the following statement, with the value as estimated by the Steward :—

30 tons of hay, at \$17 00 per ton,	. . . . .	\$510 00
145 bushels of onions, at	67 cents,	97 15
30 " " tomatoes, at	50 "	15 00
30 " " green peas, at \$1 00 "	. . . . .	30 00
50 " " early potatoes, at 75 "	. . . . .	37 50
60 " " late potatoes, at 40 "	. . . . .	24 00
200 " " corn, at \$1 00 "	. . . . .	200 00
20 " " soft corn, at	50 "	10 00
200 " " beets, at	50 "	100 00
60 " " parsnips, at	75 "	45 00
1134 " " carrots, at	30 "	340 00
2000 cabbages, at 4 cents,	. . . . .	80 00
400 lbs. of broom corn,	. . . . .	26 00

20 bushels broom corn seed,	.	.	.	\$6 00
3000 winter squashes,	.	.	.	45 00
3 loads of pumpkins,	.	.	.	4 00
Corn fodder,	.	.	.	25 00
Garden vegetables,	.	.	.	100 00
Poultry, 600 lbs.,	.	.	.	60 00
Pasturing 15 cows,	.	.	.	250 00
Milk, 38,000 quarts, at 4 cents,	.	.	.	1,520 00
Pork, 7,666 lbs., at 6½ "	.	.	,	479 12½
Beef, 8372 lbs., at 5 "	.	.	.	418 60
Pigs sold,	.	.	.	55 00

The season was dry, and the hay fields, pastures and gardens suffered much from the drought. The stock has been fed from the farm and gardens. Stock on hand, 4 oxen, 17 cows, 6 horses, 1 bull, and 41 swine.

It is very desirable that the farm purchased by the gentleman for our benefit should be secured to the Hospital. It is good land, lying contiguous to our present farm, is fitted for any culture, and is daily becoming more valuable. Much of it is well fitted for hay and pastures, and the labor bestowed upon it the present year has enhanced its value since the purchase.

The high price of provisions the present year may so exhaust the resources of the Hospital, that there may be no money to pay for land, but the government, looking well to the interests of the Commonwealth, will not fail to secure such a valuable possession to the institution.

LIBRARY. Next to labor, I consider reading and writing the most valuable employments for the insane. One of the most troublesome circumstances connected with an insane mind, is the loss or diminution of the power of attention; and one of the most unfavorable circumstances attending its recovery, is, that this power cannot be regained or sufficiently excited, so that the mind can concentrate its energies upon one thing, to the degree necessary to accomplish any useful design. Labor often assists greatly in fixing the attention to a single object or operation, so that the individual can accomplish it. By this, an important point is gained. The mind is made to act in its accustomed healthy channels, the disorder of the mental machinery is for the time removed, and its natural action adjusted. Even if this is temporary, it is well, for if one operation of the mind is right and rational, others may be-

come so by association, and the healthy balance be finally restored. Reading has a tendency to bring about this favorable result. If the subject is interesting, it excites attention. It often produces healthy influences and impressions; these dispel delusions and false judgments, and leave the mind in a more healthy state. A person may labor at simple employment to which he has been accustomed, without giving much attention to his work, so also an individual may read without thought, and with little benefit. This forms no argument against the principle above advanced, but is an exception to it.

Writing often forms a better test of the state of the mind and the power of attention. No insane person, whose faculties are all affected, can write a well connected letter or other composition. Attention must be given to the form and manner of writing, no less than to the ideas expressed, or it will result in an unintelligible scribble. Many monomaniacs write well upon subjects disconnected with their delusions, and the extent of these delusions is often more fully learned by their writing upon the subject than in any other way.

We are greatly indebted to many long-continued friends for frequent contributions to our stock of reading. Newspapers and periodicals come to us gratis, not only from every part of this Commonwealth, but from the neighboring States. From year to year, these weekly messengers have reached us, and are sought for with avidity, and read with pleasure.

I acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of books and periodicals for our library from Rev. Dr. Parkman, Rev. Louis Dwight, and Rev. Thos. F. Norris, of Boston; Henry K. Newcomb, Esq., S. F. Haven, Esq., Clarendon Harris, Esq., J. W. Goodrich, Esq., J. S. C. Knowlton, Esq., Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Thompson's express, and Leonard's express, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hayward, Sturbridge; Miss E. P. Woodberry, Beverly; Rev. C. Simmons, Dr. Batchelder, Utica, N. York.

It gives me great pleasure to say that we regularly receive from the editors the following newspapers, for which we return our warmest thanks, and a copy of this Report:—The Boston Recorder, Olive Branch, Youth's Companion, Christian Watchman, Christian Witness, Zion's Herald, Springfield Republican, Springfield Gazette, Hampshire Gazette, Greenfield Mercury, New Bedford Mercury, Fall River Monitor, Old Colony Memorial, Keene Sentinel, New Hampshire Patriot, Haverhill Democrat, Gospel Messenger, Advocate of Peace, Harbinger, Temperance Standard, Congregational Visiter, Christian Citizen, Wor-

cester Cataract, National *Ægis*, State Sentinel, Worcester Transcript. Besides these, large bundles of exchange papers are frequently sent to us from printing offices in Worcester and Boston.

The ladies of our family have received \$125 from the sale of articles made in their sewing society, which has been appropriated for the benefit of the library.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. Twice on each Sabbath our family assemble for worship in the Chapel, and hear interesting and instructive lessons of religious truth. These services are always appropriate, solemn and impressive. The Rev. George Allen continues to be our chaplain, and with rare judgment and skill selects subjects unobjectionable to any, and presents them in a manner calculated to do much good. His evening prayers and reading of the Scriptures are well approved by all who hear him, and always exceedingly appropriate and interesting. The music at these daily services is always good, often excellent, and we are under great obligations to our spirited choir of singers for their valuable aid in chapel and devotional exercises.

Our Chapel, 80 feet long by 30 feet wide, is well filled on the Sabbath with worshippers from our family. About 300 are usually present, and their quiet and orderly demeanor has ever excited the admiration of strangers, and won the confidence and approval of the officers, who, with their families, are invariably present.

The regular evening prayers have now been continued nearly two years, with most satisfactory results.

The subject of religious worship for the insane, is no longer a problem with us. We consider it no less important, and hardly less influential with the insane than with the rational mind. If, as is said by a modern author, the moral character is let loose, and the moral sense blunted by insanity, it forms no argument unfavorable to religious teaching. The frequent impressions of religious truth cannot fail to have a salutary influence on such minds, and I have the fullest confidence that impressions are left on the insane which have a most beneficial effect on future conduct and character.

The Bible is put into the hands of all the insane with almost universal benefit. We occasionally find patients turning over its pages to discover confirmation of their own impressions of personal wickedness — others to seek denunciations of characters, such as they suppose themselves to possess. These cases are few, while the many read it

for instruction, direction, consolation and support, indeed with the same intention with which it is read by mankind abroad.

Religion should be the basis of government, and the bible is the basis of true religion. Without the bible or its influence in education, man, even in this day, is a semi-barbarian. Whether he is abroad or in seclusion, the oracles of truth influence his character, chasten his feelings, and make him better. The insane man who reverences religion and consults his bible, has more self-respect, more control over his feelings, more love of order and truth, and is a better patient than he who is ignorant of the law of love given in those sacred pages, or who has been educated to disregard the institutions and duties of religion.

A violent maniac in the periods of his excitement and passion will break over all the boundaries of propriety in his language and conduct, but when his excitement begins to subside, the benign precepts of his religion again have influence over him, and aid him to enforce self-government, and gain the mastery over his feelings.

Ten years ago it was the general impression that religious influence was of doubtful utility to the insane. Not an institution in this country had devotional exercises or stated religious worship on the Sabbath. When the Chapel, in connexion with the Hospital, was in contemplation, the Commissioners, appointed by the government, made a contract to erect a building to accommodate about one hundred persons. One distinguished member of that board was absent on public business when this contract was made. After his return, a meeting was called to sanction what his associates had done. At that meeting I presented every consideration in my power to induce them to enlarge the plan. It was considered perfectly absurd by most individuals in that commission, to think of ever gathering one hundred patients in a Chapel. My friend joined with me, and insisted that he would not consent to the construction of any Chapel that did not accord with my wishes. In consequence of this decision, the contract was broken up, and the present Chapel, for 250 patients, was erected. On the day of dedication, more than 120 patients were present. This was the first religious meeting that had ever been held here. Since that time the Chapel has been enlarged, and will now accommodate from 3 to 400 persons. It is generally well filled every Sabbath.

CONCLUSION. It is with sincere pleasure that I bear testimony to the faithfulness and devotion of the Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, and of the Assistant Physicians—Doctors, John R. Lee and

Rufus Woodward, all of whom have labored assiduously to promote the comfort of the patients and the welfare of the Hospital. I should do great injustice to my own feelings, to omit, on this occasion, to acknowledge my obligations to the Supervisors, Mr. and Mrs. Mirick, to the Overseers of the Departments, and all persons employed in the Hospital. I have always been fortunate in collecting around me faithful, competent and discreet men and women, who have felt that they had duties to perform, responsible, self-sacrificing and difficult. The persons employed here are respectable and well educated, belonging to the substantial yeomanry of the Commonwealth, not menials, not servants ; all have duties assigned to them for the fulfilment of which, they are responsible. No individual who uses intoxicating drink is employed, and those who do not use tobacco are preferred.

All the improvements projected by the Trustees and approved by the government in connexion with this great establishment, are now completed. Every department is in the care of faithful and experienced officers, and the system of management seems well adapted to promote its best interests.

I am admonished by the lapse of *thirteen years*, since I assumed the management of this institution, that I should resign the charge into other hands, before age shall compel me to relinquish it, or the time shall arrive when I may not be able to judge of my own qualifications for the trust. I was here at the opening of the institution, received the first patient, and have since received more than *twenty-three hundred*, a greater number than were ever in the care of one man in this country. I am now the senior Superintendent, both by age, and duration of office.

I have enjoyed much in my intercourse with this unfortunate class of individuals. I have witnessed, with much satisfaction, the gleaming of intellect, which had been long shrouded by insanity ; have seen hopes revive, delusions vanish, false judgments give way to returning reason, and the mind and moral sensibilities restored, and established in health and vigor. There are pleasures to be derived from rendering good custodial care to the insane who have been neglected, abused, and subjected to various sufferings ; but to be instrumental in the *recovery* of the insane, affords higher enjoyment, and is an abundant reward for all needed sacrifices and efforts. In Hospitals for the insane, there are many trials, and I have had my share. In my intercourse with patients, however, where few have repelled me, hundreds have greeted me cor-

dially and affectionately, and after recovery, have left me with grateful hearts and kind benedictions.

During my residence here, I have received from the Trustees all the assistance I could ask or desire. They have sustained me under all circumstances, encouraged me in all difficulties, and have afforded me every necessary facility in my labors. We have met as strangers, and parted friends.

The duties of this station are not likely to lessen. They require energy, firmness, and unceasing vigilance. This Hospital cannot stand still while others are progressing. Nothing should be spared to make it perfect. Massachusetts will not be out done in her care and provision for the insane. Improvements will, from time to time, require expenditures. If they are met with the same liberal spirit as heretofore, and the institution be as well sustained, she will ever have reason to be proud of her State Lunatic Hospital.

Commending it to the scrutiny and guardian care of the government, and the protection of a wise and beneficent Providence, I close, and respectfully submit this report.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30th, 1845. }

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER, kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Lat. $42^{\circ} 15' 49''$ — Elevation 483 ft.

JANUARY.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			INCHES OF RAIN.			REMARKS.		
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Cloudy	Fair	-
1	Wednesday	28	45	40	29.18	29.12	29.12	29.12	S. W.	W.	W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	-	-	-
2	Thursday	23	29	24	29.42	29.48	29.53	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	-	-	-
3	Friday	12	28	26	29.69	29.64	29.60	29.64	do	N. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	Fair	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	-	-	-
4	Saturday	36	43	33	29.15	29.25	29.31	29.25	do	N. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	.30	Rain in the night.	-
5	Sunday	20	43	41	29.23	29.10	29.10	29.40	do	N. S.	N. E.	Cloudy	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	.37	5 inches of snow.	-
6	Monday	26	25	24	29.40	29.50	29.50	29.40	do	N. W.	N. E.	Cloudy	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	.12	Splendid Aurora in the evening, and rain in the night.	-
7	Tuesday	20	27	27	29.25	29.09	29.05	29.53	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.12	-	-
8	Wednesday	26	34	32	29.27	29.37	29.37	29.37	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.10	4 inches of snow.	-
9	Thursday	18	33	34	29.45	29.40	29.40	29.45	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Fair	do	Cloudy	Snow	Snow	.10	-	-
10	Friday	30	34	31	29.24	29.32	29.34	29.38	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	Cloudy	Snow	Fair	.10	4 inches of snow.	-
11	Saturday	24	36	34	29.26	29.25	29.25	29.26	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Snow	Fair	.10	1½ inches of snow.	-
12	Sunday	24	27	26	29.08	29.08	29.08	29.08	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.08	Rain commenced at 12 last night.	-
13	Monday	31	22	15	29.13	29.08	29.08	29.08	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.56	-	-
14	Tuesday	7	25	18	29.37	29.31	29.31	29.37	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	1.10	-	-
15	Wednesday	13	30	36	29.72	29.75	29.62	29.75	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.28	Halo around the moon. Ther. 2° below.	-
16	Thursday	31	30	30	29.60	29.63	29.63	29.63	S. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.05	-	-
17	Friday	22	23	23	29.55	29.39	29.39	29.39	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	1.21	1½ inches of snow.	-
18	Saturday	26	23	15	29.08	29.30	29.30	29.30	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.05	-	-
19	Sunday	1	20	14	29.85	29.87	29.90	29.85	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.05	-	-
20	Monday	16	27	27	29.67	29.63	29.63	29.67	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.05	-	-
21	Tuesday	23	27	26	29.32	29.19	29.17	29.61	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	.05	-	-
22	Wednesday	24	26	24	29.25	29.42	29.53	29.25	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
23	Thursday	18	51	35	29.85	29.92	29.92	29.85	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
24	Friday	46	46	43	28.91	28.81	28.81	28.91	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
25	Saturday	21	34	31	29.80	29.64	29.54	29.80	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
26	Sunday	26	34	34	29.04	29.16	29.28	29.04	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
27	Monday	24	47	42	29.50	29.54	29.55	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
28	Tuesday	26	49	43	29.56	29.50	29.49	29.56	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
29	Wednesday	37	34	30	29.26	29.29	29.33	29.26	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
30	Thursday	23	24	16	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-
31	Friday	7	13	8	29.33	29.32	29.32	29.33	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	Cloudy	Rain	Foggy	.05	-	-

Range of the Thermometer from 2° below zero to 37° above. Barometer from 28.81 to 29.92. Rain, 4.17 inches. Snow, 12 inches. 510

1845

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

FEBRUARY.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.	
		Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset	Fair	do	do	Snow	Cloudy	
1 Saturday	4 below	29.61	29.63	29.63	N. W. N. W. N.	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-	Thermometer 5° below zero at 5, A. M.
2 Sunday	do	29.63	29.69	29.69	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	Thermometer 6° below zero at 6, A. M.
3 Monday	2 do	29.74	29.76	29.76	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	Thermometer 5° below zero at 5, A. M.
4 Tuesday	5	29.55	29.29	29.09	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do	do	-	-	16 inches of snow.
5 Wednesday	12	28.28	28.32	28.36	S. E.	do	do	do	do	do	.60	-	
6 Thursday	10	28.69	28.82	28.93	N. W. N. W. N.	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-	
7 Friday	12	29.18	29.26	29.30	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
8 Saturday	12	29.40	29.48	29.49	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
9 Sunday	24	29.49	29.49	29.45	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
10 Monday	6	29.45	29.48	29.48	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	.25	-	
11 Tuesday	19	29.23	29.22	29.22	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
12 Wednesday	34	29.08	28.94	28.97	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
13 Thursday	1	29.60	29.74	29.76	N. W. N. W. N.	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-	
14 Friday	2	29.91	29.98	29.95	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do	.20	.42	Thermometer 1° below zero at 6½, A. M.
15 Saturday	33	29.63	29.63	29.63	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do	do	-	-	Aurora Borealis.
16 Sunday	37	29.37	29.27	29.23	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	4 inches of snow.
17 Monday	33	44	37	29.20	29.24	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	-	-	
18 Tuesday	41	41	29.33	29.32	29.44	N. W.	do	do	do	do	-	-	
19 Wednesday	52	48	48	29.60	29.64	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	
20 Thursday	32	46	46	29.64	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	do	do	-	-	
21 Friday	35	56	56	29.42	29.39	do	N. W.	Fair	do	do	.93	.25	Rain at 9, A. M. Thunder storm.
22 Saturday	42	49	49	29.29	29.35	do	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	-	-	
23 Sunday	36	36	38	29.51	29.35	do	N. E.	Fair	do	do	-	-	
24 Monday	37	46	43	29.07	29.20	do	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do	-	-	
25 Tuesday	33	60	62	29.29	29.33	do	W.	Fair	do	do	-	-	
26 Wednesday	38	57	50	29.20	29.13	do	S. W.	do	do	do	-	-	
27 Thursday	28	42	39	29.24	29.27	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	-	-	
28 Friday	28	31	34	29.19	29.23	do	do	do	do	do	-	-	

Range of the Thermometer from 6° below zero to 62° above.

Barometer from 29.28 to 29.98.

Rain, .261 inches. Snow, 50 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1845.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

MARCH.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.												
	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Fair	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	do	do	do		
1	Saturday	25	46	45	29.27	29.25	29.26	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2	Sunday	27	44	44	29.48	29.49	29.36	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	do	do	do	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
3	Monday	51	43	37	28.93	29.09	29.30	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do	Rain	-	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Tuesday	26	44	42	29.60	29.71	29.69	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Wednesday	32	36	36	29.30	28.82	28.89	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	Rain	-	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Thursday	36	46	45	29.36	29.53	29.61	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Friday	28	54	43	29.65	29.63	29.63	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Saturday	31	39	38	29.55	29.42	29.37	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Sunday	42	35	38	29.29	29.30	29.31	do	do	do	Foggy	do	do	Cloudy	-	.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Monday	32	39	35	29.45	29.48	29.46	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	Snow	-	.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Tuesday	26	27	28	29.22	29.39	29.49	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Wednesday	11	47	42	29.65	29.74	29.73	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	do	do	Rain	-	3½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Thursday	27	51	41	29.65	29.56	29.35	do	do	do	Snow	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Friday	33	36	34	29.04	29.14	29.16	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Saturday	30	32	24	29.08	29.00	29.00	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Sunday	17	25	20	29.08	28.86	28.80	do	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Monday	22	38	34	28.86	28.87	28.96	do	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Tuesday	24	37	37	28.99	29.08	29.09	do	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Wednesday	20	27	24	29.09	29.09	29.12	do	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Thursday	19	22	31	29.09	29.35	29.33	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Friday	25	25	20	29.23	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	-	.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Saturday	18	48	42	29.48	29.42	29.36	W.	W.	W.	S. W.	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sunday	29	49	41	38	29.15	29.18	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Monday	36	41	38	29.39	29.50	29.55	do	do	do	Foggy	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tuesday	34	38	40	29.72	29.80	29.72	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Wednesday	24	48	44	29.48	29.49	29.49	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Thursday	40	64	62	29.48	29.48	29.48	do	do	do	Foggy	do	do	Rain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Friday	38	65	52	29.48	29.49	29.49	do	do	do	Foggy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Saturday	36	55	58	29.72	29.74	29.70	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Sunday	38	73	65	29.66	29.68	29.69	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Monday	40	68	60	29.76	29.73	29.70	do	do	do	Foggy	do	do	Foggy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Range of the Thermometer from 11° to 73°. Barometer from 28.80 to 29.76. Rain, 3.29 inches. Snow, 10 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

APRIL.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
		Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Rain	Cloudy	Fair		
1	Tuesday	54	60	54	29.29	29.12	29.05	S. E.	Rain	-	.28	
2	Wednesday	36	50	47	29.34	29.29	29.27	S. W.	Fair	-		
3	Thursday	34	38	34	29.30	29.39	29.46	S. W.	do	-		
4	Friday	29	55	46	29.13	28.93	29.00	do	N. W.	-	.02	
5	Saturday	31	43	37	29.20	29.28	29.28	N. W.	do	-		
6	Sunday	27	46	43	29.38	29.41	29.35	do	S. W.	-		
7	Monday	35	46	44	29.37	29.37	29.32	S. W.	S. W.	-		
8	Tuesday	34	36	26	29.16	29.09	29.06	N. W.	S. E.	-		
9	Wednesday	26	41	36	29.21	29.39	29.30	do	do	-		
10	Thursday	36	46	51	29.23	29.00	28.95	S. W.	S. W.	-		
11	Friday	35	40	37	29.00	29.10	29.25	W.	N. W.	-		
12	Saturday	28	40	40	29.32	29.46	29.45	N. W.	do	-		
13	Sunday	32	53	54	29.44	29.16	28.96	S. W.	S. W.	-		
14	Monday	38	52	48	29.10	29.21	29.26	N. W.	N. W.	-		
15	Tuesday	34	59	56	29.36	29.33	29.32	S. W.	do	-		
16	Wednesday	38	52	40	29.42	29.49	29.49	N. E.	S. E.	-		
17	Thursday	36	36	36	29.44	29.53	29.53	do	N. E.	-		
18	Friday	36	40	29.64	29.72	29.72	do	Cloudy	Rain	-		
19	Saturday	38	48	42	29.56	29.50	29.44	do	Cloudy	Cloudy		
20	Sunday	36	43	39	29.40	29.41	29.41	do	do	do	.30	Rain last night.
21	Monday	37	53	55	29.40	29.42	29.45	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	-	
22	Tuesday	46	64	55	29.40	29.49	29.49	N. E.	N. E.	do		
23	Wednesday	35	73	63	29.44	29.50	29.49	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy		
24	Thursday	47	76	71	29.44	29.40	29.35	N.	E.	Fair		
25	Friday	58	57	53	29.46	29.46	29.43	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	.12	
26	Saturday	40	59	45	29.38	29.40	29.43	S. E.	S. E.	Fair		
27	Sunday	38	52	60	29.48	29.41	29.32	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
28	Monday	56	72	62	29.41	29.43	29.45	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
29	Tuesday	48	31	44	29.44	29.56	29.69	do	N. E.	Cloudy		
30	Wednesday	36	62	51	29.74	29.75	29.70	S. E.	S. E.	Fair		

Range of the Thermometer from 26° to 76° . Barometer from 28.93 to 29.75. Rain, 1.61 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

DAY.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			INCHES OF RAIN.	REMARKS.
		SUNRISE.	2 P. M.	SUNSET.	SUNRISE.	2 P. M.	SUNSET.	SUNRISE.	2 P. M.	SUNSET.		
1	Thursday	44	58	62	29.56	29.34	29.33	S. W.	W.	W.	-	-
2	Friday	55	59	54	29.19	29.23	29.30	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	-	High wind.
3	Saturday	40	70	62	29.40	29.46	29.44	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	-	-
4	Sunday	52	77	58	29.40	29.37	29.30	S. W.	S. W.	do	-	-
5	Monday	59	57	55	29.25	29.35	29.38	do	S. E.	Cloudy	-	-
6	Tuesday	40	71	58	29.48	29.47	29.38	S. N.	W. N.	Fair	-	-
7	Wednesday	46	70	61	29.19	29.11	29.10	N. W.	S. W.	do	-	-
8	Thursday	36	51	48	29.20	29.37	29.40	N. E.	N. W.	Cloudy	-	-
9	Friday	36	54	54	23.47	29.50	29.50	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	.10	Hail and snow.
10	Saturday	34	63	44	29.76	29.84	29.79	N.	N.	Fair	-	-
11	Sunday	46	78	82	29.63	29.60	29.61	N. W.	S. W.	do	-	Frost.
12	Monday	65	88	74	29.50	29.50	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	do	-	-
13	Tuesday	52	74	66	29.52	29.52	29.53	N. E.	S. E.	do	-	-
14	Wednesday	55	78	70	29.44	29.92	29.19	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	-	-
15	Thursday	63	75	51	29.08	29.04	29.04	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	.18	Halo around the moon.
16	Friday	40	41	43	29.24	29.38	29.44	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	.30	-
17	Saturday	39	42	42	29.43	29.39	29.38	do	do	Rain	.47	-
18	Sunday	44	53	53	29.23	29.18	29.17	do	do	Cloudy	.88	-
19	Monday	49	76	73	29.15	29.20	29.24	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	-	-
20	Tuesday	57	73	61	29.32	29.30	29.32	do	do	Cloudy	.12	Thunder storm in morning; frequent showers during the day.
21	Wednesday	51	63	60	29.32	29.36	29.45	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.75	-
22	Thursday	46	67	57	29.45	29.45	29.45	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	-	-
23	Friday	47	65	69	29.23	29.30	29.30	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	.75	-
24	Saturday	46	60	52	29.27	29.26	29.26	do	do	Cloudy	-	-
25	Sunday	37	48	50	29.29	29.28	29.27	do	do	Fair	-	-
26	Monday	44	64	65	29.24	29.11	29.07	do	do	Cloudy	-	-
27	Tuesday	46	78	74	29.25	29.35	29.34	do	do	Fair	-	-
28	Wednesday	53	76	65	29.39	29.36	29.34	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	-	-
29	Thursday	60	61	50	29.20	29.20	29.27	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	.43	-
30	Friday	40	56	50	29.33	29.14	29.52	N. W.	N. W.	do	-	-
31	Saturday	38	65	60	29.60	29.64	29.64	do	do	Fair	-	Frost.

Range of the Thermometer from 34° to 88°. Barometer from 29.07 to 29.84. Rain, 3.23 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JUNE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Fair	do	do	Fair	do	Inches of Rain.
1 Sunday	47	76	68	29.61	29.59	29.54	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	Fair	-	-
2 Monday	53	73	76	29.53	29.53	29.52	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	-	-
3 Tuesday	68	84	76	29.54	29.54	29.52	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	-	-
4 Wednesday	59	86	79	29.50	29.49	29.44	W.	W.	W.	Cloudy	do	do	do	-	.05
5 Thursday	59	79	74	29.37	29.30	29.32	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
6 Friday	57	68	64	29.43	29.48	29.35	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
7 Saturday	52	74	69	29.46	29.46	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
8 Sunday	61	86	82	29.49	29.41	29.36	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
9 Monday	72	91	83	29.32	29.31	29.39	do	do	do	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
10 Tuesday	66	86	81	29.48	29.50	29.46	S.	S.	S.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
11 Wednesday	69	67	64	29.31	29.22	29.27	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	.43
12 Thursday	56	72	64	29.33	29.22	29.21	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
13 Friday	64	81	75	29.11	29.13	29.24	S. E.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
14 Saturday	60	69	68	29.26	29.22	29.26	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	.46
15 Sunday	51	72	66	29.49	29.50	29.56	do	N. E.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
16 Monday	61	81	76	29.43	29.39	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	.53
17 Tuesday	58	64	60	29.23	29.35	29.47	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
18 Wednesday	48	70	65	29.53	29.59	29.59	W.	W.	W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
19 Thursday	55	75	68	29.61	29.61	29.61	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
20 Friday	53	78	68	29.61	29.57	29.48	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
21 Saturday	60	74	69	29.37	29.20	29.21	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	.06
22 Sunday	51	70	70	29.31	29.35	29.34	N. W.	d.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	.75
23 Monday	58	68	70	29.26	29.22	29.20	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
24 Tuesday	63	83	74	29.20	29.20	29.15	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	-
25 Wednesday	60	71	68	29.18	29.22	29.25	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
26 Thursday	53	75	70	29.30	29.32	29.33	S. E.	W.	W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	-	.07
27 Friday	57	72	69	29.32	29.32	29.32	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	.22
28 Saturday	52	76	68	29.34	29.29	29.25	S. E.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Rain	do	do	-	-
29 Sunday	58	59	60	29.20	29.27	29.34	W.	S.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	-	-
30 Monday	59	51	58	29.39	29.37	29.40	N.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	do	do	-	.22

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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Range of the Thermometer from 47° to 92°. Barometer from 29.11 to 29.61. Rain, 3.14 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JULY.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Foggy	Foggy	Sunset.		
1	Tuesday	48	61	55	29.39	29.40	29.40	N. E.	S. E.	Foggy	Foggy	-	.51	
2	Wednesday	54	63	63	29.40	29.40	29.34	S. W.	S. S.	Fair	Rain	-	.50	
3	Thursday	64	71	64	29.25	29.19	29.19	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	Rain	-		
4	Friday	58	75	68	29.19	29.26	29.29	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	-		
5	Saturday	57	73	72	29.33	29.33	29.41	do	do	do	Fair	-		
6	Sunday	60	81	77	29.46	29.46	29.43	do	do	do	do	-		
7	Monday	67	86	83	29.42	29.32	29.27	do	do	do	do	-		
8	Tuesday	69	85	79	29.26	29.32	29.28	do	do	do	do	-		
9	Wednesday	63	76	72	29.36	29.42	29.44	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	-		
10	Thursday	54	79	76	29.51	29.56	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	-		
11	Friday	62	88	85	29.38	29.33	29.28	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	-		
12	Saturday	73	93	86	29.27	29.25	29.26	do	W.	do	do	-		
13	Sunday	76	85	73	29.14	29.20	29.20	do	N. E.	N. E.	do	-		
14	Monday	64	89	76	29.15	29.17	29.15	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	-		
15	Tuesday	72	91	86	29.18	29.19	29.20	S. E.	W.	Foggy	Rain	.46		
16	Wednesday	73	92	81	29.28	29.30	29.27	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	-		
17	Thursday	72	90	82	29.21	29.14	29.13	S. S.	S. W.	do	do	-		
18	Friday	70	82	78	29.22	29.32	29.36	W.	N. W.	do	do	-		
19	Saturday	59	78	75	29.51	29.52	29.51	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	-		
20	Sunday	62	80	72	29.53	29.49	29.39	do	S. W.	do	do	-		
21	Monday	63	88	85	29.26	29.27	29.20	S.	do	do	do	-		
22	Tuesday	71	82	76	29.11	29.10	29.11	do	N. W.	do	do	-		
23	Wednesday	62	74	68	29.10	29.14	W.	do	N. E.	do	Fair	.81		
24	Thursday	55	72	64	29.17	29.18	29.22	N. W.	N. E.	do	do	-		
25	Friday	50	68	68	29.24	29.24	29.22	N. E.	N. W.	do	do	-		
26	Saturday	53	83	68	29.20	29.22	29.22	N. W.	S. W.	do	do	-		
27	Sunday	64	73	65	29.15	29.08	29.06	S. W.	N. E.	do	Cloudy	.11		
28	Monday	54	67	67	29.00	29.00	29.00	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	.04		
29	Tuesday	56	76	74	29.09	29.12	29.10	W.	N. W.	do	Fair	-		
30	Wednesday	68	82	73	29.07	29.07	29.07	S. W.	S. W.	do	Rain	.21		
31	Thursday	72	78	72	29.07	29.20	29.32	do	N. W.	do	Fair	.14	Rain, 2.91 inches.	

Range of the Thermometer from 50° to 94°. Barometer from 29.00 to 29.56.

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REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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AUGUST.	Day of Month.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
		Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	S.W.	S. W.	S. W.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Friday	67	78	74	29.49	29.60	29.60	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	-	-
2	Saturday	60	79	72	29.65	29.66	29.65	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
3	Sunday	62	80	72	29.61	29.61	29.60	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	-	-
4	Monday	58	83	80	29.60	29.59	29.54	S. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-
5	Tuesday	64	87	82	29.54	29.54	29.53	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
6	Wednesday	66	88	79	29.53	29.53	29.52	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
7	Thursday	64	82	78	29.52	29.50	29.47	S. W.	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	-	-
8	Friday	66	89	84	29.46	29.46	29.44	S. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-
9	Saturday	71	85	82	29.45	29.45	29.45	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
10	Sunday	68	85	80	29.41	29.35	29.45	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	.35	Rain in the morning and at night.
11	Monday	72	79	76	29.17	29.07	29.05	do	do	do	Fair	do	do	-	-
12	Tuesday	68	73	76	29.05	29.10	29.19	do	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
13	Wednesday	60	85	79	29.32	29.31	29.39	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
14	Thursday	67	83	82	29.40	29.43	29.42	S. W.	do	do	Rain	do	do	-	-
15	Friday	69	85	70	29.48	29.53	29.53	W.	do	do	do	do	do	-	-
16	Saturday	61	80	72	29.52	29.52	29.50	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	-	-
17	Sunday	56	82	74	29.51	29.56	29.56	N. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	.48	-
18	Monday	66	74	70	29.51	29.47	29.46	S. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	.28	-
19	Tuesday	61	86	77	29.45	29.46	29.47	S. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	.74	-
20	Wednesday	61	83	75	29.50	29.53	29.51	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	.51	-
21	Thursday	70	82	79	29.46	29.42	29.38	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
22	Friday	72	88	80	29.37	29.40	29.40	S. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
23	Saturday	73	85	79	29.45	29.40	29.39	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
24	Sunday	71	86	83	29.40	29.39	29.35	S. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
25	Monday	66	84	78	29.39	29.42	29.42	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
26	Tuesday	66	86	79	29.35	29.35	29.37	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
27	Wednesday	70	64	56	29.40	29.30	29.39	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
28	Thursday	52	74	59	29.42	29.60	29.65	N. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
29	Friday	44	72	60	29.72	29.70	29.60	S. E.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
30	Saturday	56	68	68	29.44	29.29	29.22	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-
31	Sunday	59	75	75	29.23	29.26	29.26	N. W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do	-	-

Range of the Thermometer from 44° to 89°. Barometer from 29.05 to 29.72. Rain, 2.36 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Fair	Cloudy	Foggy		
1	Monday	49	75	71	29.36	29.35	29.33	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	-	.02	Rain in the morning.
2	Tuesday	65	74	72	29.24	29.07	29.04	S. E.	S. W.	Foggy	Cloudy	-	.25	Rain in the night.
3	Wednesday	68	77	75	28.96	29.00	29.00	S. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	-	.04	Rain in the evening.
4	Thursday	61	82	74	29.11	29.12	29.08	W.	W.	Fair	do	Rain	-	
5	Friday	58	72	62	29.08	29.10	29.10	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Fair	-	
6	Saturday	55	70	64	29.18	29.26	29.30	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	Rain	.24	High wind. Showers at sunset.
7	Sunday	56	73	67	29.22	29.98	28.92	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	Fair	-	
8	Monday	49	63	59	29.22	29.36	29.42	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Rain	-	
9	Tuesday	42	59	57	29.51	29.49	29.40	do	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	Fair	-	
10	Wednesday	52	69	60	29.32	29.32	29.30	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	Fair	-	
11	Thursday	49	67	60	29.40	29.46	29.49	N. W.	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	-	
12	Friday	43	64	57	29.60	29.65	29.65	do	do	Fair	do	Cloudy	.65	White frost.
13	Saturday	37	67	56	29.69	29.72	29.66	do	do	do	do	do	-	
14	Sunday	51	58	63	29.49	29.26	29.18	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	Fair	do	-	
15	Monday	59	74	67	29.14	29.14	29.13	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	-	
16	Tuesday	50	65	59	29.33	29.44	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	Fair	-	
17	Wednesday	40	60	60	29.60	29.61	29.59	do	N. E.	Fair	do	Cloudy	-	
18	Thursday	61	72	66	29.19	29.26	29.26	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	Fair	.32	Thunder shower at 10, P. M.
19	Friday	62	74	70	29.31	29.19	29.15	do	N. E.	do	do	do	.20	
20	Saturday	52	74	55	29.01	29.04	29.08	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Rain	.53	Rain ceased at 4, P. M.
21	Sunday	64	55	57	29.26	29.33	29.38	do	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy	.32	
22	Monday	43	63	52	29.49	29.47	29.39	do	N. E.	Fair	do	Fair	-	
23	Tuesday	34	60	51	29.30	29.23	29.27	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	-	
24	Wednesday	52	51	51	29.33	29.36	29.35	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Cloudy	Fair	-	
25	Thursday	44	58	54	29.37	29.40	29.39	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.	do	do	-	
26	Friday	47	65	59	29.45	29.53	29.58	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	do	do	-	
27	Saturday	45	64	57	29.64	29.68	29.65	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	do	do	-	
28	Sunday	47	69	61	29.64	29.63	29.62	do	N. E.	Foggy	do	do	-	
29	Monday	55	69	65	29.53	29.48	29.42	do	S. E.	Foggy	do	do	-	
30	Tuesday	56	72	66	29.53	29.48	29.42	do	Cloudy	Foggy	do	do	-	

Range of the Thermometer from 34° to 82°. Barometer from 28.92 to 29.72. Rain, 2.57 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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OCTOBER.	Day of the Week	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			REMARKS.		
		Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy	Inches of Rain.
1	Wednesday	64	78	68	29.22	29.09	29.07	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy	.31
2	Thursday	49	64	59	29.30	29.42	29.45	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	do	do	-	-
3	Friday	48	76	66	29.52	29.55	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	-	-
4	Saturday	54	66	60	29.62	29.62	29.57	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	do	-	-
5	Sunday	56	63	60	29.30	29.25	29.20	do	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	do	-	-
6	Monday	58	55	55	29.26	29.43	29.53	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	do	.21	Rain commenced at 10, last evening.
7	Tuesday	48	64	56	29.62	29.66	29.64	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	do	.60	
8	Wednesday	51	68	64	29.60	29.56	29.54	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	.27	
9	Thursday	56	63	63	29.44	29.32	29.30	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	do	do	-	
10	Friday	54	77	62	29.34	29.39	29.40	S.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	Foggy	Foggy	Rain	.27	
11	Saturday	55	67	64	29.39	29.36	29.35	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	.78	
12	Sunday	67	75	71	29.20	29.16	29.09	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
13	Monday	50	58	56	29.29	29.50	29.59	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
14	Tuesday	36	67	61	29.71	29.67	29.62	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
15	Wednesday	47	55	48	29.50	29.53	29.55	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
16	Thursday	30	47	44	29.75	29.81	29.79	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
17	Friday	33	55	49	29.75	29.68	29.65	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
18	Saturday	32	63	54	29.65	29.65	29.62	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
19	Sunday	45	69	62	29.50	29.42	29.38	S.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
20	Monday	50	49	47	29.49	29.58	29.58	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
21	Tuesday	36	40	32	29.59	29.66	29.74	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
22	Wednesday	21	43	40	29.84	29.88	29.87	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
23	Thursday	20	58	48	29.83	29.80	29.78	do	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
24	Friday	33	67	56	29.61	29.58	29.57	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
25	Saturday	38	56	45	29.68	29.75	29.75	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
26	Sunday	30	62	56	29.78	29.75	29.74	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
27	Monday	60	68	63	29.68	29.63	29.61	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
28	Tuesday	65	74	74	29.56	29.53	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
29	Wednesday	57	74	74	29.48	29.40	29.38	do	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
30	Thursday	58	74	64	29.21	29.30	29.35	W.	W.	W.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	
31	Friday	47	54	52	29.53	29.59	29.51	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	Rain	Foggy	Rain	-	

Range of the Thermometer from 21° to 78° . Barometer from 29.07 to 29.88. Rain, 4.44 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

NOVEMBER.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Fair	Rain	Cloudy	Fair	Cloudy	Rain
1 Saturday	54	70	65	29.24	29.15	28.99	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Rain	Cloudy	Fair	Cloudy	.74
2 Sunday	55	52	54	29.06	29.06	29.02	S.	N. E.	N. E.	-	-	-	-	-	.45
3 Monday	57	62	61	28.98	29.00	29.00	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Fair	Rain	Cloudy	Fair	Cloudy	.45
4 Tuesday	58	69	65	29.00	29.04	29.04	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.66
5 Wednesday	42	49	47	28.99	29.04	29.09	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Rain last night.
6 Thursday	34	48	47	29.20	29.19	29.16	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Halo around the moon. Rain commenced at 5, P. M.
7 Friday	39	52	49	29.11	29.18	29.18	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-
8 Saturday	36	46	44	29.16	29.15	29.13	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do	-
9 Sunday	48	50	52	28.78	28.74	28.64	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.82
10 Monday	34	43	43	28.35	28.72	28.83	N.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	.65
11 Tuesday	40	54	50	29.15	29.22	29.24	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	High wind. Snow.
12 Wednesday	38	40	39	29.32	29.39	29.39	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-
13 Thursday	28	50	46	29.43	29.48	29.34	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-
14 Friday	40	57	53	29.09	28.99	28.98	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-
15 Saturday	38	42	37	29.14	29.25	29.30	N.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-
16 Sunday	33	52	50	29.15	29.02	29.00	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-
17 Monday	36	58	53	29.32	29.33	29.35	W.	W.	W.	do	do	do	do	do	.19
18 Tuesday	45	60	56	29.43	29.43	29.42	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	Rain commenced at 9, P. M.
19 Wednesday	50	60	53	29.20	29.09	29.09	S. W.	S. E.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	-
20 Thursday	43	56	53	29.12	29.02	29.00	do	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	.05
21 Friday	47	49	42	28.85	28.89	28.95	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Rain commenced at 5, A. M.
22 Saturday	32	43	42	29.32	29.30	29.32	W.	W.	W.	do	do	do	do	do	.24
23 Sunday	42	56	47	29.13	28.90	28.83	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Snow squalls.
24 Monday	29	34	28	29.33	29.46	29.52	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-
25 Tuesday	19	39	38	29.77	29.72	29.68	N.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	Thermometer 18° at 6, A. M.
26 Wednesday	30	45	45	29.74	29.75	29.74	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain commenced at 10½, P. M.
27 Thursday	40	50	49	29.20	28.70	28.70	S. E.	W.	W.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	.209
28 Friday	20	27	20	29.09	29.30	29.42	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-
29 Saturday	12	30	26	29.82	29.94	29.94	do	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do	.45
30 Sunday	30	29	29	29.88	29.82	29.76	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow at 2, P. M. Rain 9, P. M. Rain 6.77 inches. Barometer from 28.35 to 29.94. Snow, 4 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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DECEMBER.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Rain	Fair	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	Sunset.		
1 Monday	30	34	36	29.38	28.99	28.90	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	-	-	1.49	Rain commenced at 12 P. M.
2 Tuesday	20	24	19	29.00	29.20	29.30	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	-	-	-	
3 Wednesday	9	20	18	29.70	29.76	29.76	do	do	do	Cloudy	-	-	-	
4 Thursday	14	27	24	29.60	29.34	29.25	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	1.70	Thermometer 10° in the night. Snow commenced at 4 A.M. 3 inches snow.		
5 Friday	30	31	26	28.79	29.00	29.12	W.	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	-	-	-	
6 Saturday	20	24	20	29.39	29.54	29.58	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	-	-	-	
7 Sunday	12	21	23	29.70	29.77	29.77	N. W.	do	S. W.	do	-	-	.30	2 inches snow in the night.
8 Monday	22	32	27	29.55	29.46	29.43	S. W.	do	do	do	-	-		
9 Tuesday	26	37	34	29.10	28.99	28.98	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	Cloudy	-	-		
10 Wednesday	30	28	24	29.02	29.15	29.23	W.	do	N. W.	do	-	-		
11 Thursday	13	14	11	29.40	29.57	29.62	N. W.	do	S. W.	do	-	-		
12 Friday	0	14	12	29.78	29.86	29.85	do	do	N. W.	Fair	-	-		
13 Saturday	1	34	22	29.90	29.94	29.94	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	-	-		
14 Sunday	18	28	30	29.72	29.58	29.48	do	do	do	Snow	-	-		
15 Monday	36	38	37	29.00	28.85	28.78	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	-	-		
16 Tuesday	31	26	21	28.68	28.78	28.89	N. W.	do	S. W.	Fair	-	-		
17 Wednesday	21	40	36	29.28	29.38	29.40	N. W.	do	S. W.	Cloudy	-	-		
18 Thursday	33	40	40	29.35	29.29	29.25	S. W.	do	do	do	-	-		
19 Friday	33	36	34	29.13	29.16	29.15	do	do	do	Cloudy	-	-		
20 Saturday	27	19	20	29.37	29.29	29.29	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	do	-	-		
21 Sunday	13	20	17	29.12	29.15	29.16	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	-	-		
22 Monday	15	24	20	29.26	29.32	29.33	S. W.	do	do	Cloudy	-	-		
23 Tuesday	14	27	24	29.57	29.64	29.66	N. W.	do	N. W.	do	-	-		
24 Wednesday	11	27	28	29.79	29.83	29.82	do	do	do	Cloudy	-	-		
25 Thursday	21	28	26	29.53	29.40	29.40	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	-	-		
26 Friday	22	21	21	29.45	29.50	29.49	do	do	do	Snow	-	-		
27 Saturday	15	28	26	29.48	29.43	29.38	N. W.	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	-	-	.40	
28 Sunday	23	36	30	29.23	29.27	29.30	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	-	-		
29 Monday	27	42	32	29.30	29.21	29.20	S. E.	S. E.	N. W.	Fair	-	-		
30 Tuesday	30	36	34	29.16	29.20	29.20	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	-	-		
31 Wednesday	13	22	17	29.53	29.53	29.58	N. W.	do	do	Fair	-	-		

Range of the Thermometer from 1° below zero to 42° above. Barometer from 28.68 to 29.94. Rain, 5.39 inches. Snow, 13 inches.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Concluded.

1839-1845

FLOWERING SEASON, ON HOSPITAL HILL, FOR SEVEN YEARS.

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Crocus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverwort,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leatherwood,	-	-	April 10	April 11	April 15	-	-
Bloodroot,	-	-	" 16	" 12	" 30	April 16	" 21
Wind Flower,	-	-	" 18	-	" 25	" " 25	-
Cherry Tree,	-	-	" 20	May 8	" 3	" 18	-
Trailing Arbutus,	-	-	" 28	" 7	" 9	" 21	" 28
Fever P.b.h,	-	-	-	" 24	" 23	" 10	" 28
Missouri Currant,	-	-	-	" 25	" 24	" 17	" 28
Peach Tree,	-	-	-	" 25	" 24	" 10	" 28
Wild Cherry,	-	-	-	" 20	" 17	" 17	" 29
Cohush,	-	-	-	" 20	" 17	" 17	" 29
Apple Tree,	-	-	-	" 20	" 16	" 17	" 29
Flowering Almond,	-	-	-	" 20	" 15	" 16	" 28
Lilac,	-	-	-	" 20	" 14	" 15	" 28
Tartarian Honeysuckle,	-	-	-	" 20	" 13	" 15	" 28
Shad Bush,	-	-	-	" 20	" 12	" 15	" 28
Iris,	-	-	-	" 20	" 11	" 15	" 28
Red Maple,	-	-	-	" 20	" 10	" 15	" 28
Scotch Rose,	-	-	-	" 20	" 9	" 15	" 28
Narcissus,	-	-	-	" 20	" 8	" 15	" 28
Horse Chestnut,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Calicanthus,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Mountain Ash,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Dandelion,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Daphne,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Pyrus Japonica,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Hyacinth,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Blue Violet,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Persian Lilac,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Jessamine,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Actea,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Russian Rose,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Rhodora,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28
Geranium Maculatum,	-	-	-	" 20	" 7	" 15	" 28

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

	PLACES.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			FLOWERING SEASON.				
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Inches of Rain.	Rainy Days.	Clear Days.	Cloudy and variable Days.	Apple.	Peach.	Cherry.
1843	Cambridge, Ms., -	-	91°	18	30.32	29.04	-	-	-	May 4	April 27	April 27
1843	Saco, Me., -	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1843	Dover, N. H., -	-	97	8	-	28.50	56	256	255	-	-	May 15
1841	Worcester, Ms., -	-	86	15	30.14	28.44	42.04	92	242	April 9	April 22	April 24
1842	" " "	-	89	4	30.00	30.12	40.78	107	246	May 2	May 24	" 21
1843	" " "	-	89	8	28.44	28.36	48.67	89	230	" 2	" 12	" 21
1844	" " "	-	90	8	30.24	28.35	37.85	93	248	" 8	" 1	" 28
1845	" " "	-	94	8	29.98	28.28	42.49	93	-	-	-	-
1841	Amherst, " "	-	91	15	-	-	41.63	-	-	-	-	-
1842	" " "	-	-	-	-	38.05	51.58	-	-	-	-	-
1843	Trenton, N. J., -	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
1843	Lamberton, N. J., -	-	94	0	30.74	28.86	52.27	-	-	-	-	-
1843	Steubenville, O., -	-	95	3	29.95	28.55	41.04	-	-	-	-	-
1841	St. Louis, Mi., -	-	102	6	30.20	28.29	42.04	69	138	-	-	-
1842	" " "	-	95	25	30.08	28.56	31.69	87	118	-	-	-
1843	" " "	-	94	15	30.42	28.14	34.78	117	147	-	-	-
1844	" " "	-	96	24	30.39	29.00	45.73	117	35	-	-	-
1844	Savannah, Geo., -	-	98	20	30.57	29.51	37.17	72	38	-	-	-
1843	Augusta, " "	-	94	22	-	-	78.68	39	240	-	April 15	Feb'y 26
1845	Natchez, Miss., -	-	85	23	-	-	46.53	-	221	-	March 24	Jan'y 28
1842	New Orleans, La., -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1844	New Haven, Ct., -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 7	April 16	April 25
1844	Columbus, O., -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 7	" 10	" 25
1844	St. George's Court House, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 13	" 10	" 13

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